The New-York Times.

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THE FEELING IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 15.

The excitement here is much less marked than yesterday, although every group on the street, or elsewhere, manifests deep interest in each succeeding rumor relative to affairs in the South and Border States. The people appear to have fully accepted the issue tendered by South Carolina, and are hourly knitting together more firmly in the resolution to sustain the Government. The excessive excitement which followed the first announcement of the bombardment and reduction of Sumter is succeeded by a more calm and settled appreciation of the great fact that civil war is upon us.

On the part of Government the greatest activity is observed in preparations for movement of troops, and collection of necessary supplies. As a matter of course, however, for obvious reasons, nothing is made known as to the offensive operations designed for the vindication of the Government. The regular and volunteer military companies are constantly drilling. The streets resound with the tramp of troops, and the flag over numerous private residences in every part of the city indicates their temporary use as quarters occupied by its defenders. The utmost vigilance is exercised to prevent a surprise of the town by the revolutionists from Virginia and Maryland, and to-night, I understand, batteries are to be posted at each of the bridges across the Potomac.

It is, unfortunately, true that there are yet to be found here some, holding commissions in the public service, whose language in public places fails to indicate the loyalty of the true citizen and patriot. I understand that Captain, or Major WOOD, of the Army, has been reported for violent and offensive denunciations of those who oppose secession, expressed at the table of a public hotel, in the presence of Senator WILMOT and others. Lieut. JOHNSON, of the Navy, is stated to have declined the service, recently, as Commodore STRINGHAM's Flag Lieutenant, because he would not fight against the South. This is freely asserted.

It is suggested here that all the Northern States need additional legislation, for the more thorough organization and drill of the militia in the present crisis.

PROTRACTED CABINET SESSION.

The Cabinet went into session this morning at 10 o'clock, and continued nearly all day, after a night session for the greater portion of the night previous. Office-seekers received but little attention.

Gen. SCOTT spent about two hours with the Cabinet to-day; subsequently, he, with the Secretary of War and Adjutant-General THOMAS, repaired to the War Department, where they spent several hours together, maturing their plans of operation. No move will be made by the Secretary of War without Gen. SCOTT's knowledge, and all statements of a difference existing between them, or the President and Gen. SCOTT, are without foundation.

WASHINGTON NOT UNDER MARTIAL LAW.

It was understood, this morning, from remarks at the City Hall, that martial law would be proclaimed here at noon to-day. Such was the instruction of the President, but this morning, after yesterday's proclamation had been generally perused, the District was so orderly that such extreme measures were deemed unadvisable.

ANTICIPATED ATTACK ON FORT PICKENS.

Dispatches were received here to-day, stating that DAVIS and WALKER had ordered BEAUREGARD to Pensacola, and an attack on Fort Pickens is anticipated by the War Department. Gen. SCOTT remarked to day that if an engagement took place at Pensacola, they would find it far different from attacking a starved company of seventy-five men with a force of 7,000. He thinks an attack on Fort Pickens may prove successful in the end, but says if the fleet, with reinforcements, arrive, it will be one of the bloodiest engagements ever known on this Continent. He has an opinion that they will hesitate long before attacking it.

COL. LANDER AND THE DISTRICT VOLUNTEERS.

It is reported that Col. F.W. LANDER has been tendered the command of the volunteer forces in the District. He has not yet signified his acceptance, and may prefer to act in a private capacity. He is in high esteem with the Administration and Gen. SCOTT.

TENDER OF VOLUNTEERS FROM BALTIMORE.

A body of Baltimoreans tendered to the Secretary of War, this morning, one thousand volunteers, beside the Maryland quota. Five hundred District volunteers were received and sworn in this morning at the War Department. Secretary CHASE says that money enough has been tendered already to carry on the Government with a raging war for two years. Dispatches are coming in to the President from all quarters, tendering men and money. The Cabinet were discussing to-day the propriety and necessity of making a second requisition of seventy-five thousand men, to be called in five days.

THE TIMES CORRESPONDENT AT WASHINGTON.

"Jasper," your late Charleston correspondent, arrived to-night. He gives a very interesting, and at the same time a moderate description of affairs there, and states that since Saturday noon there probably has been no attempt, by Charlestonians, to restrict the telegraph lines. For twenty-four hours prior to that there had been an effectual censorship of the telegraph.

THE NEW-YORK APPOINTMENTS.

The New-York appointments have been elaborately discussed again to-day at the White House, and finally left with the President for decision. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD made an argument in favor of STANTON for Surveyor, in which he seems to have earned the legal retainer understood to have been paid for the service. A desperate fight is made against SHULTZ, for Marshal, but Mr. SEWARD is understood to stand firm for him, and also for WAKEMAN for Surveyor,

MOVEMENTS OF THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

CASSIUS M. CLAY reached Washington this morning. His dispatches and instructions are all prepared. He intends to leave in about one week. CHARLES WILSON, Secretary of Legation to London, is in town. Mr. ADAMS, Minister to England, will not sail until after the first of May. Mr. BUCHANAN, Minister to Austria, has received his instructions, and leaves Washington to-morrow morning, to sail either on the 27th or the first steamer following. RUFUS KING arrived to night. He sails on the 27th. Quite a large party of foreign appointees sail in the same steamer.

WASHINGTON APPOINTMENTS.

W. S. WOOD is settled upon for Commissioner of Public Buildings. The local appointments will be completed at once, as the District needs an official clearing.

BALTIMORE APPOINTMENTS.

HENRY W. HOFFMAN was appointed Collector of the Port of Baltimore to-day. He was a member of the Thirty-fifth Congress, and Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives during the last Congress. His appointment was made at the request of Union men, without his knowledge.

W. H. PUNNELL is appointed Postmaster at Baltimore. He is a slaveholder, and has been three times elected Comptroller of the Treasury of Maryland. His appointment was unexpected by him.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, April 14.

There is an apparent calm throughout the City to-day, but a deep feeling of suspense exists. Ten District of Columbia military companies have thus far been mustered into the service of the Government. Sixteen in all, are required. The number of Federal troops hereabouts is 500.

The following is the form of the call on the respective State Governors for troops issued through the War Department to-day:

SIR:—Under the Act of Congress for calling out the Militia to execute the laws of the Union to suppress insurrection, repel invasion, &c., approved Feb. 28, 1795, I have the honor to request your Excellency to cause to be immediately detailed from the Militia of your State the quota designated in the table below, to serve as infantry or riflemen for a period of three months, unless sooner discharged. Your Excellency will please communicate to me the time at about which your quota will be expected at its rendezvous, as it will be met as soon as practicable by an officer or officers to muster it into the service and pay of the United States. At the same time the oath of fidelity to the United States will be administered to every officer and man. The mustering officers will be instructed to receive no man under the rank of commissioned officer who is in years apparently over 45 or under 18, or who is not in physical strength and vigor. The quota for each State is as follows:

Maine	1	Virginia	3
New-Hampshire	1	North Carolina	2
Vermont	1	Kentucky	4
Massachusetts	2	Arkansas	1
Rhode Island	1	Missouri	4
Connecticut	1	Ohio	13
New-York	17	Indiana	6
New-Jersey	4	Illinois	6
Pennsylvania	16	Michigan	1
Delaware	1	Iowa	1
Tennessee	2	Minnesota	1
Maryland	4	Wisconsin	1

It is ordered that each regiment shall consist on an aggregate of officers and men of 780. The total thus to be called out is 73,391. The remainder to constitute the 75,000 men under the President's proclamation will be composed of troops in the District of Columbia.

Hon. JOHN COVODE has offered Gov. CURTIN $50,000 of the loan authorized by Pennsylvania to arm and equip the troops ordered from that State. A delegation of Pittsburgh merchants have made a similar tender.

It is reported here that an offer has been made to the Treasury Department at Montgomery to take the whole loan of the Confederate States, fifteen millions, at par, by parties in New-Orleans.

GEO. N. SANDERS has telegraphed the following dispatch to DEAN RICHMOND, AUGUST BELMONT, Mayor WOOD, and others:

A hundred thousand mercenary soldiers cannot occupy and hold Pensacola. The entire South is under arms. The negroes are strengthening the military. Peace will be quickly conquered. Northern Democrats are standing by the Southern States. People will not be held responsible for LINCOLN's acts unless indorsing them. State sovereignty is fully recognized. Protect your social and commercial ties by resisting Black Republican Federal aggression. Pennsylvania, by her Legislature, should repudiate war action. The commerce of Rhode Island and New-Jersey is safe when distinguishable. Hoist your flag. (Signed.)

GEORGE N. SANDERS.

The War Department, by telegraph, to-day, accepted the offer of Gov. SPRAGUE, of Rhode Island, of a regiment. He was requested by the Secretary to send them to Washington without delay.

The First and Second Regiments of the District of Columbia Militia have tendered their services to the Government.

IMPORTANT FROM CHARLESTON.

Details of Events which Preceded the Bombardment.

From Our Special Correspondent.

CHARLESTON, C. S. A., Monday, April 8, 1861.

If I should say that the Charlestonians were indignant, were incensed, felt outraged, were furious—if I should use all the superlatives the English language is capable of to express the strongest kind of dissent at certain measures, still I should only mildly hint at the state of feeling, at this moment existing here, at the extraordinary delay shown in bringing matters to a crisis, as they say. As Gen. BEAUREGARD is a new man, and a Louisianian, they do not so much condemn him as Gov. PICKENS. The Governor, they observe, has no fixed policy, but apparently shuffles from one thing to another, waiting, as somebody else does in Washington, for something to turn up. Their traditional idea of a Governor is old JOHN RUTLEDGE, of Revolutionary fame; and when they measure the present incumbent with that wonderful hero of 1776 times, they find that he is lamentably wanting. People talk vaguely of calling a public meeting, and themselves precipitating matters; but, somehow, South Carolina is wonderfully conservative in matters where *their own* people are to be impeached, or hauled over the political coals, so this talk will be simply talk, *vox et præterea nihil*. After all this tirade, this ranting and raving is over, the people of Charleston, who rule South Carolina as Paris rules France, will find that this very Fabian policy of their Governor, although he may not have so intended it, has enabled them to make those tremendous preparations which now render them almost invulnerable, as far as the port of Charleston is concerned.

Military expediency so strictly rules even the Press that many a fine thing is thus lost to the world who swear by the Palmetto. Take the following choice morsel. It occurred the early part of the week. A tall planter, from the up-country, appeared before His Excellency and solicited an appointment as Lieutenant, Captain or Major in the South Carolina Army:

Gov. PICKENS—"Have you ever seen service, Sir?"

PLANTER—"No, Sir."

Gov. P.—"Have you been at West Point, or any other Military School?"

PLANTER—"No, Sir."

Gov. P.—"Have you ever been in any way connected as officer with the local militia?"

PLANTER—"No, Sir."

Gov. P.—"I think, Sir, you must yield to those who have superior claims."

PLANTER—"I say, Gov., did the people ask you any such questions before they elected you? because, if they did, I'll be d—d if I see how you got into the Gubernatorial Chair!"

Gov. P.—(To his grinning valet)—"Show this gentleman at once to the door."

The Press, as far as this city is concerned, are governed by the strictest kind of censorship, but it is altogether of their own appointment. Apparently they are governed by old Gov. BERKLEY's maxim that "too much knowledge is a bad thing" for the people, so they carry it so far as to keep out of their columns much that would be read with avidity. It is true that many a daily scandal is thus shut out from prying eyes, and perhaps the moral tone of the papers is materially improved, but New-York would die on the mild and strictly proper dishes the Charlestonians are content to live on daily. An instance in point occurred the other morning, at 2 A. M., as I was returning to my rooms. I saw a white woman struggling in the arms of three men in Broad-street. Her shrieks and imprecations rent the air. It seemed impossible to hold her. She bit the arms of her captors until they were forced to let her alone, when she would run a few steps until again overtaken. Finally three more men came to the rescue, and after a long struggle, and after she had had torn from her person every vestige of clothing, she was taken to the Guard-house as naked as when she came into the world. It was a sickening and disgusting spectacle, which might have given a thrilling item, if properly worked up, yet not a word was said about it in the papers. There is now at this moment a man in the Guard-house, in default of $500 bail, who says he is a New-York merchant. He has been incarcerated nearly a week, and from the fact that he had a copy of the *Tribune* in his pocket when taken, and had several cyphers in use in his letters, which were examined, he is supposed to be that mysterious unknown, *their* "Charleston Correspondent." If he is, they have made a most extraordinary selection. He was arrested for riotous conduct, and for being engaged in divers brawls, inimical to the public peace. Yet the papers say not a word about it, although it is the common theme in private circles.

I have never known in Charleston so intense an excitement as has prevailed during the whole day. The Charlestonians begin to realize that war may be declared at any moment. Families are getting their household treasures close under their wing, and several have already left the city. Saturday, every military man was ordered to hold himself in readiness at a moment's notice, and when I say this, I mean every man capable of bearing arms. One of these orders has just been shown me by a quiet merchant. It will give the New-Yorkers an idea of what is felt and thought in Charleston at this particular moment. I copy *verbatim*:

SUMTER GUARDS, CHARLESTON, April 6, 1861.

SIR: You are hereby ordered to hold yourself in readiness (at a moment's notice,) to report at Military Hall in full uniform with knapsack packed for active duty. The signal will be, if in the day time, a flag displayed from *St. Michael's*; if at night, by the ringing of the city bells. By order.

CAPT. RUSSELL.
ARNOLD, Corporal.

There is not a wife in Charleston, not a woman, who has slept easy for the last four days.

I visited the Floating Battery this forenoon, through special permit. On the railway—which the United States erected to expedite the movement of marble for the new Custom-house—I found three wagons heavily loaded with powder, in metallic cases, for the forty-two and thirty-four pounders on board. This is at the foot of the Custom-house, and is under orders to sail to-night. There were some fifty men at work expediting matters and getting her in proper trim. Several hundred men left for the Islands on Saturday evening, and everything is now on a war footing. Many imagine that Major ANDERSON will prohibit all transit to and from Morris, Sullivan and James' Islands, so that extra preparations were made on Saturday and Sunday in view of this emergency. Almost every civilian has left Moultrieville, on Sullivan's Island, and houses which are in the way of the batteries, or that may endanger the troops by being set on fire by Major ANDERSON's hot shot, will be blown up.

South Carolina has now nearly 63,000 enrolled militia, 10,000 volunteers and 140 pieces of ordnance, of heavy calibre, including some 60 brass pieces. She is certainly ready for war. She says she wants war, and a few days will settle whether she will be gratified.

The Banks of this city say they will take one million of the proposed Confederate loan.

TUESDAY, April 9, 1861.

Sensation upon sensation, excitement upon excitement, panic upon panic, crowd so close upon the Charlestonians, that if the present state of affairs continue much longer, the C. S. A. will be obliged to call upon all the doctors in the universe to prescribe for the shattered nerves of the South Carolinians. The agents of the C. S. A. are hard at work in all the cities of the North, dazzling the imaginations of foreigners by superb visions of Southern supremacy and coming power. Secret agents are also at work, who inform the C. S. A. of everything of note at all the Naval stations, and in Washington itself. The story of the enormous armament of the *Powhatan*, the purchase of the *Atlantic* and *Baltic*, the chartering of the *Illinois*, was no sooner perfected in New-York, than it was flashed over the wires to Montgomery. Then came the telegrams from Baltimore, of the land force intended to operate with the fleet at sea; the charter of a few hundred horses was magnified into several thousand, until Charleston became phrenzied with all sorts of conflicting emotions.

On visiting the Commissariat's, the Quartermaster's and the Adjutant-General's Department yesterday, I became convinced that something extensive was anticipated, and took measures accordingly. The thing culminated last evening, after the Northern mail had left. The arrival of Capt. TALBOT, United States Army, (late of Fort Sumter,) and R. S. CHEW, of Washington, at the Charleston Hotel, at 6 P. M., was duly brought to me. Then came the visit to Gov. PICKENS, and the reading of a dispatch from the Federal Government, requesting permission to victual the Fort by a United States transport, and permission to visit Major ANDERSON, to tell him of these preparations for his relief. Both of these requests were peremptorily refused; so Capt. TALBOT left in the 11 P. M. train, accompanied by R. S. CHEW. It was known to a very few that *seven signal guns* would be fired from the Citadel Green, if the Seventeenth Regiment were wanted for active service; but very few supposed that they would be required ere the end of the week. So the soldiers off duty in Charleston retired to their couches, determined to secure a comfortable rest while they had the chance. I felt convinced that something important was in the wind, and determined to be on the *qui vive*. The night was wild and tempestuous in the extreme. It rained in torrents, accompanied by heavy thunder and lightning—perfectly tropical in character. It was so rough in the bay that not a pilot could be found in the city to take dispatches to Col. GARDNER, at Morris Island. The extinguishing of all the lights, even the ordinary gas ones, and those on the Battery, and even the one on Adger Wharf, of the New-York Steamship Company, was now telling against the Charlestonians. They could not communicate with their own people at the Islands. No steamer could be piloted, and a boat might be fired into. A pretty emergency, when the tenor of the Washington dispatches led them to think the reinforcements might be attempted at any moment, and they wished to notify their own forces. At 11½ P. M. there came the booming of a gun; another and another, until *seven* were fired. If women were wild at parting from husbands, lovers and brothers, they became wilder still when they heard that fatal sound, which summoned over fifteen hundred men from their homes, "armed and equipped for active service," at once at the rendezvous. The whole thing was kept a profound secret, except to those high in authority, and hence the panic was the greater. Throughout the entire length of Meeting and King streets, as I passed hurriedly along, I saw the most extraordinary representations of night-capped and semi-nude feminity and masculinity. The terror spread, until at last every one was convinced that at last war was declared, and Major ANDERSON was attacking, or being attacked, and that reinforcements were actually landed. As correspondents in exposed places like Charleston, particularly at such critical times as these, are not supposed to require any sleep, I determined to guage public sentiment everywhere. I went first to those admirable reflexes of humanity, the saloons and bar-rooms, which I found full of thirsty soldiers, who were evidently determined to take as many "smiles" as they could while they had a chance. These were thronged until 5 A. M., although the law ordinarily requires that they shall be closed at midnight. At all the hotels the same excitement prevailed, and the same hot haste and hurried farewells. I visited private houses, and witnessed scenes over which the sacredness of sorrow, perhaps of a parting forever, must draw a close veil. But one scene was so divine in its heroism that I must mention it here. There is a young merchant in Charleston who belongs to that very select company, the Phœnix Riflemen, composed of such men as Mr. ROACH, of the New-York Steamship Company. The merchant has a beautiful wife, who was born, I believe, at the North, but who believes, as all good wives should, that whatever her lord does is right. When those seven twelve-pounders boomed forth, and he was torn from her lingering embrace, she bade her little boy, with a cheerful face, bid his papa good-bye, and go with a brave heart to Morris Island, and not to come back with a shot in his back. She parted from him with stoical calmness, with her child in her arms, but when he had left she swooned away, and remained so all night. The first question she asked this morning was, "Did —— see me tremble or hesitate when I bade him farewell?" She wished him to respond to his country's call, and she would not by any act or word on her part make him hesitate in his duty. Magnificent heroism. May Heaven restore that man safe to *such* a woman's arms. I called on a clergyman about 1 A. M. I found his little family all astir, and he himself carefully inspecting a *Baynard* which some friend had sent him. He thought that troops had entered at that important point, the Stone Inlet, and, as his house was right in the range of the guns of any such force, he wished to be prepared. Let me relate an anecdote of this clergyman's grandfather, also a clergyman, who was present at the famous fight at *Cowpens*, in Revolutionary times, and who, like many a 1776 parson, could use a rifle. After he had exhorted the Lord of Hosts to smite on them, he went into the thickest of the fray, and picked off his men at a fearful rate. As he told his children afterwards, "When I sighted my piece and marked my man before firing, I said, 'God help you, poor fellow,' and down he went. That day, twenty red-coats bit the dust, and a prayer went up for each one!" Such was the stuff the Revolutionary heroes were made of, and their descendants here are quite as much in earnest.

All through the night the note of alarm went forth, and by daybreak over twelve hundred men were assembled and ready to respond to anything. I went down to Chisholm's Rice-mill Wharf at 3 A. M., and saw about three hundred waiting for the *Excel*. She had no wood on board, so the gentlemen volunteers had to pile the pine on their arms and get her ready. She left at 6 A. M., with the Sumter Guard, the Calhoun Guard, the Meagher Guard and the German Yagers. Those poor fellows, after being up all night, had to march four miles through the deep sand at Morris Island before they could reach their quarters near the Light-house battery.

It will be interesting at this particular moment to give accurate details of the troops ordered out by those seven guns at the dead of night. As a part of the future history of the struggle it will be valuable. For this purpose I called on the Adjutant-General, this morning, and obtained a full and correct list. This Infantry Regiment, the Seventeenth, is commanded by Col. CUNNINGHAM, and is composed of the following companies:

Charleston Riflemen, Capt. Joseph Johnson, Jr.
Sumter Guard, Capt. John Russell.
Irish Volunteers—Capt. Edward Magrath.
Union Light Infantry—Capt. David Ramsay.
Calhoun Guard—Capt. John B. Fraser.
Richardson Guard—Capt. F. D. Richardson.
German Fusileers—Capt. Samuel Lord, Jr.
Montgomery Guard—Capt. James Connor.
Palmetto Guard—Capt. George S. Cuthbert.
Cadet Riflemen—Capt. N. S. Elliot.
Brooks Guard—Capt. John E. Carew.

Besides all these, the Rutledge Mounted Riflemen, the Charleston Dragoons, the German Hussars, the Phœnix Riflemen and several other companies have left this morning. Over two thousand homes will be desolate this night, and some five thousand children will be left without a paternal protector. Such is war and the rumors of war, and such is the curse that reckless politicians can bring on the country.

The stores to-day are only open by courtesy. The *Evening News* has suspended indefinitely—perhaps from "military necessity;" they say "physical inability, owing to the military demands for their force." It is a convenient excuse, which is well understood. During the entire day wagons loaded with stores, powder, shot, shell, grape, canister, rammers, wipers, sponges, brass howitzers, Minies, Maynards, Warners, all sorts of rifles and all sorts of men-destroyers have been going through the streets. When will all this end? When we cut one another to pieces and can shoot no more. Alas for the boasted Nineteenth Century and the spread of intellect.

WEDNESDAY, April 10, 1861.

Rumors of war thicken. Everybody is sure that those dangerous light-draft steamers at the disposal of the Federal Government will be here to-night, and everybody is making preparations accordingly. As the hero of Fort Sumter was threatened with "shelling or evacuation in forty-eight hours" last week, and as he "still lives" and the flag still floats defiantly every pleasant day, shrewd people are beginning to imagine that Fort Sumter cannot be taken, even with the enormous number of death-dealers already brought to bear upon it. This daily deprivation of necessary food to less than one hundred men by a State that represents over three hundred thousand, not to speak of negroes, looks too much like an enormous elephant treading on a little fly. Even South Carolinians are beginning to chafe at this small game, as they term it. This threatened starvation looks too much like a dread of an open attack, and they would rather throw open everything to him in the way of supplies, than to follow up such a contemptible policy.

Last night, at 11 o'clock, the Country Regiment came in from Columbia, and made a grand flourish in the streets. To-day still another batch have come down, and the City is again enthused. Surgeons are called for anxiously, and many of the oldest practitioners of Charleston are responding to the call. Even the respectable old fogy Home Guard, or "stay-at-home guard," are getting aroused, and think of the "military necessities" of the State, but hope to be excused. WIGFALL, the immortal, has gone to Castle Pinckney, a very safe place, where he can blow a large gale in absolute security. Castle Pinckney is about as useful as Castle Garden. Ex-Senator CHESNUT, whom all Washingtonians remember, has become an Aid to Gen. BEAUREGARD, while any quantity of Ex-Governors are on Pickens' Staff. Even persons staying in Charleston temporarily, are told that they may be called upon in case of emergency. Here is a copy of an order for the TIMES correspondent to appear this evening at 5 P. M. As I write my letter at that hour I have respectfully declined; more than that, I shall persistently decline each and every summons, as I am not a C. S. A., nor can I swear by the

C. S. A. CHARLESTON, April 9, 1861.

Beat No. 3, Sixteenth Regiment. Special Duty:

SIR: You are hereby summoned to be and appear at the Armory, Broad-street, properly armed and accoutred according to law, on Wednesday next, April 10, at 5 P. M. precisely. An inspection of arms will take place at each parade.

If you appear in —— pantaloons, blue or black coat and black hat, arms and accoutrements in complete order will be furnished you at each parade on the ground. If not, the law compels you to furnish yourself with a musket, bayonet, cartridge-box, bayonet-scabbard, with cross-belt, "all in good order and fit for service," or $1 fine for each defect.

Court-martial on defaulters held at the Armory, Broad-street, on the 2d Monday of May, at 12 o'clock M. By order of Capt. GILLMORE.

J. W. STEVENS, Corporal.

If Gov. SEWARD reads the above, I hope he will see the necessity of having some one here to represent the interests of the United States. Times are getting mighty equally, and revolution is rolling along at a fearful rate. As a representative of a Republican sheet, I *can not* and *will not* shoulder a Palmetto musket. Emergencies may arise and I want something to meet them. *Verbum sat.*

[In the *Tribune* of April 5, there is a high-spiced narrative of a man who was sent home in March by the "Vigilant Committee Tribunal." Persons who read both papers must come to the conclusion that somebody must lie awfully. Let me refer to the falsehoods of this story. I called on the Mayor, MACBETH, the Chief of Police, and the Captain of the Vigilance Committee, not the "Vigilant Committee Tribunal," for there is no such Committee. They all informed me that no man was sent away in March; that they have no "WM H. TURNER" on their books, and that there was no such Judge as "Judge JEFFERS," before whom the man said he was brought. I inquired also at the New-York steamer office, and they said that the story of "the mob going down to the steamer and attempting to lynch," was false in every respect, and that "they never saw any mob on the wharf either in March or any other month." It is one of those infamous *canards* which tend to keep up the madness of those who swear by such sheets. A fearful responsibility rests upon those who so persistently falsify the state of affairs here.

About *fifty surgeons* received appointments yesterday. This looks as though South Carolina meant war and was determined to precipitate it. Here is a copy of one of the appointments:

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
CHARLESTON, April 9, 1861.

DR. T. CLAY MADDOX is appointed *temporarily* Assistant Surgeon, and will report immediately at the "Shell Battery," Sullivan's Island.

R. W. GIBBS, Surgeon-General.

Everybody at the North remembers Mr. RUFFIN, who has been working so persistently for secession in Virginia, and so lately in North Carolina. The old man is over sixty, yet he shouldered his rifle the other night, and went down as a private. He was accompanied by another old fellow, who was in the famous battles of Salamanca, Vittoria and the Douro, and who was wounded in each fight. The plucky old boy wants to see another brush. I trust he may not be gratified.

A rifled cannon, having a range of five miles, reached here last night, from Liverpool, a present from a Carolinian. It is said to be next to the Armstrong gun in efficiency.

The "Shoe and Leather Company" have suspended proposals, in view of the military emergencies. The Citadel Cadets suspended their commencement to-day for the same reason. The merchants were so frightened yesterday that only *ninety-seven* bales of cotton were sold. I stopped at a large millinery establishment this afternoon, in King-street. I inquired of one of the lady clerks, a bright and fascinating New-York girl, if the ladies were ordering their Summer bonnets. She replied that they had received a number of orders a fortnight since, but now they were all countermanded, in view of the troubles, some of their customers observing, "that, perhaps, they would all be in deep mourning in a week or so." In fact, all Charleston is going into deep mourning very rapidly, and in more ways than one. Women are going to suffer in bonnets, husbands and a general collapse. Men will suffer in cotton, rice, tobacco, and will go to destruction generally.

THURSDAY, April 11, 1861.

This City will split, your correspondent will split, all Charleston will be dismembered, dissevered and dissolved generally, if the present horrible pressure continues. It is now generally believed that the entire fleet, of which we have heard such extraordinary accounts, as fitting out at the North, are intended to operate in and around Charleston. Gen. BEAUREGARD has had positive assurances to this effect. So has Gov. PICKENS, and JEFF. DAVIS has telegraphed to both of them "to keep the closest kind of look-out." All last night troops were marching through the streets *en route* to Morris and Sullivan's Island by special transports, and a long train of wagons, bearing cannon, rifles, ammunition of all sorts, stoves for cooking, tin-ware and clothing, kept up a constant din. At 11 P. M. about five hundred arrived at the old American Hotel in King-street, while to-day over sixteen hundred will have arrived ere midnight, and will be detailed to their respective commands. All these last arrivals are yeomanry from Sumter, Clarendon, Richland, Kershaw and adjoining districts. They will form two regiments, under the command of Cols. KERSHAW and RYAN, both of whom are distinguished lawyers, leaving large practices in their respective towns, and both of them were in Mexico, as were also many of the soldiers. I went up to the temporary barracks at midnight and witnessed a picture that a Horace Vernet might depict with great effect. I found every class of the community represented. There was the boy of fifteen, with eyes yet moist from a mother's last blessing; there was the reckless youth who burned for blood; the Methodist divine, longing "to gird on the sword of Gideon;" the lawyer who had kicked aside his Commentaries, the merchant, who cared nought for his balance sheet, and the young exquisite who had cast aside his effeminacy when war stared him in the face. There was a strong sprinkling of the farmer, and German and Irish mechanic; in fact a heterogeneous mass, but all looking only to one point, and that the defence of their State's honor, even at the loss of their own lives. What sorrow and misery, the more terrible, because the reality cannot yet be understood, is now felt in so many once happy homes throughout both North and South, and what infernal curses should be heaped on the politicians who have brought this state of affairs about.

Everybody says to-night that Major ANDERSON will not be alive to-morrow night, if he does not "surrender unconditionally," as ordered to by Gen. BEAUREGARD this afternoon. I watched the boat which took down Ex-Senator CHESNUT, Col. CUMMINGS and Col. LEE. I waited until I saw it reach Fort Sumter wharf, and then I turned away sick at heart. A special has just brought me the intelligence that they have returned. I can learn nothing positive at Headquarters, but enough was told me to authorize the laconic telegram *wear*, which you will receive ere this night's mail closes.

8. P. M.—A messenger has this moment brought the following:

PUBLIC CALL.

"Three hundred mounted volunteers are requested to appear at 8½ P. M., at Citadel Green, armed with sabres, rifles and revolvers. They are expected, in view of the absence of defensive forces in the different fortifications in the harbor, to aid in repelling hostilities, and to put down insurrections, if they occur."

With this there is an order for all the militia of the city to hold themselves in readiness, armed and equipped for immediate service at a moment's notice. This will call out every one capable of bearing arms, including the "Beat men," whom I alluded to yesterday. Last night, besides the usual police, horse and on foot, there were one hundred "Beat men," with muskets and revolvers, on duty all night. At a signal of the bell at St. Michael's, these could have been increased to eight hundred. A flotilla of small boats, with flaming torches, guarded the whole length of the Bar last night. This guard will be trebled to-night. Major ANDERSON has been hard at work all yesterday and to-day. He has frequently changed the position of his guns, which has puzzled the South Carolinians exceedingly. I was talking last evening with the head Major of Engineers, GWYNN. He has been intimately acquainted with Major ANDERSON for many years, and speaks of him as the very incarnation of honor, truth and determined bravery. He was at Fort Moultrie on the 9th of December, and while conversing there of the impending troubles, then a mere speck, the Major said that as far as he was concerned, he would do everything to prevent a conflict between brothers, and he prayed that if war should take place, and if any attack should be precipitated, that the first ball would strike him through the heart. Major GWYNN is widely known at the North as a civil engineer, and as a constructor of many of the principal railroads in the country. He is a graduate of West Point, and has contributed largely to the defence of this harbor, now so complete. Although South Carolinians generally attack Major ANDERSON's move from Fort Moultrie as an act of implied menace, yet Major GWYNN defends it on simple military grounds. This opinion is instructive, as coming from one of the first officers of the C. S. A., in South Carolina.

I have found many ladies to-day collecting lint and bandage, and some of them at work on cartridges.

One of the officers at Fort Sumter has a sister at school in this city. He wrote to her last week inquiring about the real state of affairs in Charleston. Her reply was refused transit by the authorities, although it was a simple letter from a young girl. Of course, postal communication being cut off, no exception could be made. Major ANDERSON has hundreds of warm friends in this city, but every one of them dread the morrow. The next twenty-four hours will be big with events. JASPER.

DETAILS OF THE TAKING OF SUMTER.

CHARLESTON, Sunday, April 14.

The Reporter for the Associated Press did not arrive in this city until yesterday (Saturday,) morning, consequently he lost the opportunity to give a description of the pyrotechnic display on Friday night, which was, according to eye witnesses, truly grand.

The terrific firing reached an awful climax at 10 o'clock at night. The Heavens were obscured by rain clouds, and it was as dark as Erebus. The guns were heard distinctly, the wind blowing in shore. Sometimes a shell would burst in mid air, directly over Fort Sumter.

Nearly all night long all the streets were thronged with people full of excitement and enthusiasm. The house-tops, the Battery, the wharves, the shipping, in fact every available place was taken possession of by the multitude.

The discharges of cannon gradually diminished as the sun rose. All the clouds which rendered the night so dark and dismal disappeared as the day began to break, while the air became most beautiful, balmy and refreshing. The streets were filled again with persons, male and female, old and young, white and black; some went to the Battery, some to the wharves and some to the steeples of the churches. A few random shots were fired from the Confederate batteries, to which Fort Sumter only replied occasionally.

Soon it became evident that Sumter was on fire, an all eyes were riveted upon it. The dense smoke that issued from it was seen gradually to rise to the ramparts. Some supposed that this was merely a signal from Major ANDERSON to draw in the fleet to aid him. At this time the fleet was in the offing, quietly riding at anchor, and could clearly be distinguished. Four vessels were ranged in line directly over the bar, apparently blockading the port. Their long, black hulls and smoke-stacks proved them to be Federal steamers. Everyone anxiously awaited to see what they would do. The suspense was very exciting. On all sides could be heard: "Will the vessels come in and engage the batteries?" "If they do not, they are cowardly poltroons."

Every person on the Battery fully expected that the engagement would become general. By the aid of glasses it was thought that a movement was being made to this end by two of the war ships, and it was thought that the sand would soon begin to fly from the Morris Island batteries.

At 10 o'clock in the morning, attention was again riveted upon Fort Sumter, which was now beyond a doubt on fire. The flames were seen to burst through the roofs of the houses within its walls, and dense columns of smoke shot quickly upward. At this time Major ANDERSON scarcely fired a shot. The guns on the ramparts of Fort Sumter had no utterance in them. Bursting shells and grape scattered like hail over the doomed fort, and drove the soldiers under cover.

From the Iron Battery at Cummings' Point, a continuous fire was kept up. Its rifled cannon played sad havoc with that portion of Fort Sumter facing it. The firing from the Floating Battery and from Fort Moultrie continued very regular and accurate.

Standing on the Charleston Battery, and looking seaward you have on the right a mortar battery and Fort Johnston, distant from the city two and a half miles. Half a mile from Fort Johnston is the Iron Battery of Cummings' Point, mounting three ten-inch columbiads, three sixty-four pounders, three mortars and one rifled cannon. Cummings' Point is only fifteen hundred yards from Fort Sumter, and so any one can imagine what havoc the regular fire of the Cummings' Point Battery must have created. The men working the guns made them terribly effective. The sand redoubt was scarcely injured by the weak fire Major ANDERSON kept up on the battery. It was commanded by Major STEVENS, of the Citadel Cadets. Under his direction each shell that was fired found a destination within Fort Sumter, and during the entire bombardment scarcely one missile of this character missed its mark.

On the other side of the harbor, directly opposite Fort Sumter, is one of the strongest sides of Fort Moultrie. During the last three months it has been strengthened by every appliance that military art could suggest. Its merlons, moats, glacis and embrasures are perfectly protected. The weak walls of the fort were made perfectly secure for the gunners while at work. From this point throughout the engagement vast numbers of shot and heavy balls were discharged.

Behind this, and near Sullivan's Island, the Floating Battery was stationed, with two 64 and two 42-pounders. Its sides of iron and palmetto logs were impenetrable. Every shot from it told on Fort Sumter, and the men in charge of it were so secure in their position that some of them indulged in soldiers' pastime, while others played five-cent ante, euchre and bluff.

The Mortar Battery at Mount Pleasant was five hundred yards from the Floating Battery, and was mounted with two mortars within excellent range of Fort Sumter. The shells from this mortar were thrown with great precision.

You now have all the positions of the works bearing directly on Fort Sumter. All through Friday morning the greatest activity at all points was displayed. Three times Major ANDERSON's barracks were set on fire, and twice he succeeded in putting out the flames, and to do this it was necessary to employ all his force passing along water. To get water it was necessary for some of his men to go outside the walls and hand the buckets in through the portholes, during all which time they were exposed to a most terrific fire from the various batteries. This last expedient was not resorted to until the fort was on fire for the third time, and the flames had increased to an alarming pitch.

Meantime Major ANDERSON's guns were silent. He allowed his men to be exposed to the galling fire upon them but a few moments, and then ordered them in and abut the batteries, as the smoke was too thick to work them.

At noon the flames burst from every quarter of Fort Sumter, and the destruction of it was complete.

THE LATEST DISPATCHES.

CHARLESTON, Monday, April 15.

The Confederate flag was hoisted late in the afternoon.

Major. ANDERSON embarked on board the steamer *Isabel*. His baggage, and that of his men, was put on the steamer *Clinch*. He anchored off Fort Sumter, and will go out to-night, and be taken aboard the *Baltic*.

Major ANDERSON expressed great regret at the destruction of property.

The first gun from

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Monday, April 15, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 26,609 bbls. Flour, 224 bbls. Corn Meal, 29,957 bushels Wheat, 4,200 bushels Corn, 772 bushels Barley, 814 bushels Oats, 1,200 bushels Malt, 727 pkgs. Provisions and 468 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Have been in demand, at $5 43¾@$5 50 for Pearls, and $5 50 for Pots, ₩ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales, to-day: 360 mats Java, at 15c.; 180 bags Laguayra, at 14¼c.; and 500 bags Rio, at 11¾c.@12¾c. ₩ lb., usual terms.

COTTON—Has been in moderate demand, but at somewhat irregular prices, including Middling Uplands at 12¾c.@12¾c., chiefly within the range, ₩ lb. Sales 2,000 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in fair demand, but holders have offered their supplies freely, and prices have declined 5c.@10c. ₩ bbl.; sales of all kinds, 15,000 bbls., including superfine State at $5 10@$5 25; ordinary to choice Extra State at $5 25@$5 45; Superfine Western at $5 10@$5 20; Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $5 20@$5 15; Extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 25@$5 25; inferior Extra Ohio at $5 40@$5 45; round hoop Extra Ohio, shipping brands, mainly at $5 50@$5 60 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 10	@$5 25
Extra State	5 25	@ 5 45
Superfine Western	5 10	@ 5 20
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 27½	@ 6 15
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 35	@ 6 25
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 40	@ 5 45
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping bds.	5 50	@ 5 65
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 70	@ 7 10
Fancy Genesee	5 50	@ 5 60
Extra Genesee	5 65	@ 7 25
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 65	@ 7 25

Southern Flour is in demand, at, however, drooping rates; sales 2,000 bbls., at $5 25@$5 65 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $5 70@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour is more active, including inferior to very choice extra at $5 20@$7 50 ₩ bbl.; sales 1,000 bbls. Rye Flour is quiet, $3 30@$4 10 for fine and superfine ₩ bbl. Corn Meal continues dull and heavy, at $2 80@$2 85 for Jersey; and $3 10@$3 15 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in moderate demand at about former rates; sales 52,000 bushels, including White, Western at $1 45@$1 60; Red Western at $1 35@$1 39; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin at $1 32; Milwaukee Club at $1 29@$1 31; Northwestern Club at $1 27; Chicago Spring at $1 25@$1 26, and Red State, Spring, (a small boat-load, sold by E. W. COLEMAN, for export to Glasgow, being *the first lot* of Produce disposed of on the floor of the new Produce Exchange, which was informally opened to-day for business,) at $1 26 ₩ bushel. Corn was depressed, and not active. Sales 47,000 bushels, at 62c. for new Mixed Western; 66¾c.@68c. for old do. do, 63c.@64c. for new Yellow Western and Jersey, 67c.@68c. for Yellow Southern, and 67c.@73c. for White Southern, ₩ bushel. Rye is in demand at steady rates; sales 11,600 bushels, at 68c.@69c. ₩ bushel. Barley has been inactive. Oats have been in less request, including Canadian at 34½c @35½c., Western at 34c.@35c., State at 35½c.@36½c. ₩ bushel.

HAY—Sales 600 bales, chiefly at 75c. ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are quiet and depressed, including new at 16c.@21c., according to quality, ₩ lb.

LIME—Rockland, 80c. for Common, and $1 20 for Lump, ₩ bbl.

METALS—Continue inactive, at old quotations.

MOLASSES—Sales, to-day, 30 hhds. English Island at 30c., and a large lot of Cuba reported, but without reliable particulars.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine has been neglected. Spirits Turpentine has been in demand at 36c.@37c. ₩ gallon. Tar has been more sought after, chiefly at $2 25 ₩ bbl. Resin has been in fair request, including Common at $1 30@$1 32½ ₩ 310 lbs.

OILS—Whale, Sperm and Linseed have been in demand at uniform rates.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more inquired for, and sales have been reported of 750 bbls., including Mess, at $17 50, and Prime, at $13 ₩ bbl. Cut Meats continue inactive, at 8¼c.@8¾c. for Hams and 6¾c @ 6¾c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Bacon has not varied. Lard is in moderate request: sales, 350 tierces and barrels, at lots, at 9¾c.@10¾c. ₩ lb. Beef is in fair demand; sales, 400 bbls. at $10 50@$11 50 for extra Mess, $8 75@$10 25 for repacked Western Mess, and $5 75@$6 25 for Country Mess, ₩ bbl. Butter is in request, at 10c.@15c. for Western, and 14c.@19c. for State, ₩ lb. Cheese is selling slowly, at 7c.@10c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Sales, 200 tcs., at $4@$4 50 ₩ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Have been in fair demand, and sales have been made of 850 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at 4¾c.@5¾c. ₩ lb. Refined Sugars are in request; STUART'S varieties are now quoted thus: Best quality Loaf, 8¾c.; best quality Crushed, 8¾c.; Circle A Crushed, 8c.; Granulated, 8c; Ground, 7¾c; White A, 7¼c.; Yellow C, 7¼c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, 500 bbls. at 18½c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been somewhat brisker. We quote: For Liverpool—Flour, 2s. 7d.@2s. 9d. ₩ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 9½d.@10d.; Corn, 9½d @10d. ₩ bushel; Cotton, 3-16d.@7-32d. ₩ lb.; Resin, 3s. 6d. ₩ 310 lbs.; Pork, 4s. ₩ bbl.; Cheese, Lard and Bacon, 30s.@32s. 6d.; Tallow, 27s. 6d.@30s. ₩ ton. For Glasgow, Flour, 3s. 3d.@3s. 4½d. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 10d.@11d. ₩ bushel; Resin, 4s. ₩ bbl; Bacon and Lard, 37s. 6d.@40s. ₩ ton. For London—Flour, 2s. 6d. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 10½d.@11½d. ₩ bushel; Resin, 3s. 6d. @4s.; Pork, 4s. 6d. ₩ bbl.; Beef, 4s. 6d. ₩ tierce; and Bacon and Lard, 35s. @37s. 6d. Cheese, 27s 6d.@30s.; Tallow, 28s. 6d. ₩ ton. For Bristol—Flour, 2s. 4½d @2s. 6d. ₩ bbl.; Wheat, in ship's bags, 11d. ₩ bushel.

Foreign Commercial News by the Fulton.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET—APRIL 1 AND 2.

The demand has been moderate, and the sales for the two days do not exceed 12,000 bales, 2,000 on speculation and for export. Prices are in the buyers' favor.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET—APRIL 2.

The demand for WHEAT and FLOUR was limited, and quite of a retail character; and the prices of this day week could not be exceeded. OATS, BULEY, BEANS and PEAS unaltered. INDIAN CORN was in limited request, at 37s @37s. 3d. ₩ 480 lbs. for American Mixed; fine White was held, at 39s.@39s. 6d.

LONDON CORN MARKET—APRIL 1.

The WHEAT offered was generally inferior, but for sound qualities firm prices were realized.

The London Produce and Provision Markets will reopen on Wednesday, April 3.

TALLOW MARKET—APRIL 2.

The market is quiet, at 58s. 3d.@58s. 6d. on the spot.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, April 2.

COTTON—Sales of two days, Monday and Tuesday, 11,000 bales, 3 000 of which were to speculators and for export.

Messrs. HEWITT & Co. say that by the delay in American news and the holidays, quietness was produced, but the market generally was unchanged. In some cases prices were easier, but quotations unchanged.

MANCHESTER MARKET.

Manchester advices are unfavorable. COTTON was dull, but steady. FLOUR quiet and steady. WHEAT dull, and partially all qualities slightly declined. CORN dull, and quotations barely maintained. BEEF generally dull. BACON dull. LARD firm. SPIRITS TURPENTINE dull, at 30s. 6d.@31s. RESIN firm, at 4s. 8d. SUGAR firm. COFFEE steady. RICE quiet. ASHES—Pots firm, Pearls firm at 30s. 6d @31s. for both. CONSOLS 91¾@91¾ for money; and 91¾@91¾ for account.

Messrs. WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., report FLOUR quiet, but steady, at 28s.@31s. WHEAT dull, and partially all qualities slightly declined; Red 11s. 3d.@12s. 9d; White 12s. 3d.@14s. CORN dull, and quotations barely maintained; Mixed 37s.; White 37s. 3d @38s. 6d. BEEF dull; New India Mess 90s. PORK 58s. 16d, and 49s. 6d.@50s. for Cumberland and Middles. LARD quiet. TALLOW quiet; North American 54s.@56s. RESIN dull, at 4s. 3d.@5s. 4d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE dull, at 30s. 6d @31s. SUGAR quiet, but firm. COFFEE steady. RICE dull. POT ASHES quiet. PEARL ASHES quiet.

LATEST MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, April 3.

The COTTON market opens firm, with sales of about 8,000 bales. Weather dull.

LONDON, Wednesday, April 3.

Messrs. GILES, SON & BARKER'S report that with further considerable arrivals of foreign Wheat, Barley, Oats and Flour, the trade opens very quiet for all articles. Prices of WHEAT are about as on Monday, but are easier for Spring CORN.

LONDON, Wednesday, April 3.

SUGAR—The business is limited, but prices are unaltered; Refined is wanted; 50s. 6d. is paid for common Lump. COFFEE is in small supply, and wanted; clean native Ceylon sells at 63s.@65s. TEA—Moderate sales. RICE wanted, with but few sellers, at previous quotations. SALTPETRE steady, at full rates. TALLOW unaltered.

LONDON, Wednesday, April 3.

CONSOLS for Money are at 91¾@91¾, and for account at 91¾@91¾. Erie Shares, 27@28. Railway Shares generally are flat.

LISBON, Wednesday, April 3.

The *Oneida*, with the Brazil mail, leaves for Southampton this morning, with £24,626 in specie.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM BOSTON.

[illegible]	Liverpool	New-York	April	3
[illegible]	Liverpool	Portland	April	4
[illegible]	Liverpool	New-York	April	4
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	April	6
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	April	6
Columbia	Galway	Boston	April	9
City of Wash'ton	Liverpool	New-York	April	10
United States	Glasgow	New-York	April	13
Kedar	Liverpool	New-York	April	17
Europa	Liverpool	New-York	April	17
Persia	Southampton	New-York	April	17
Tennessee	Southampton	New-York	April	18
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	April	20
Adriatic	Galway	New-York	April	20
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	April	27
Arago	Southampton	New-York	May	1
Great Eastern	Milford Haven	New-York	May	1
Canada	Southampton	New-York	May	4
[illegible]	[illegible]	Boston	May	7
[illegible]	[illegible]	New-York	May	11
[illegible]	[illegible]	Boston	May	15
[illegible]	[illegible]	New-York	May	18

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails by the steamship *America*, from Boston for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-office to-day (Tuesday,) at 5½ o'clock P. M.

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE—The most popular and economical condiment known; delicious in soup, gravy, with fish, hot or cold meats, game, &c. The great reputation of this Sauce is all parts of the world has induced many *imitations* under the name of Worchestershire Sauce. Purchasers desiring the *genuine*, will observe the name of LEA & PERRINS upon each bottle and wrapper. For sale by all respectable grocers and druggists.

JNO. DUNCAN & SONS, Union-square, late No. 405 Broadway, sole Agents.

INSTRUCTION.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
NORWALK, CONN.
C. M. SELLECK, Principal.
The Summer session of this school will commence on WEDNESDAY, 1st of May next.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.
A Boarding School for Boys. The Forty-seventh Semi-Annual Session, will commence on WEDNESDAY, May 1st. Circulars may be obtained of Jas. N. Whitehead, rooms of A. B. L. M. Society, No. 117 Nassau-st., or by addressing the Principal, D. S. ROWE, M. A.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE,
A school for boys, at Flushing, L. I.
For circulars, &c., address E. A. FAIRCHILD.

TO PARENTS.—THE ADVERTISER RESIDES with her family, at a pleasant and healthy country house and farm, near the Hudson, opposite Hyde Park; having two daughters to educate in English branches and music, is desirous of receiving eight or ten young girls, between the ages of eight and twelve years; the strictest attention will be paid to their morals and manners, and they will receive a mother's care in every respect; no pains will be spared to make them happy, healthy and intelligent. Address, for further particulars, Mrs. C., Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

ELM PARK ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, LITCHFIELD, CONN.—DR. JAMES RICHARDS, Principal. Healthiest location in the Union. Thorough mental, moral, and physical training. Accommodations superior. Fine bowling-alley and play-room for exercise. Summer session begins May 7. For circulars, &c., apply at No. 185 5th-av., corner of 26th st., office of J. Howland Bill, Esq., where a teacher can be seen daily from 4 to 5 P. M.

FAMILY SCHOOL.—A CONGREGATIONAL clergyman and wife, on a fine farm in a beautiful village, within a few hours' journey of this City, will take into their family a small number of pupils of either sex, under the age of fourteen, provide competent teachers, and afford them all the advantages of a first-class school. Every satisfactory reference as to position and character will be afforded by calling on W. B. HOTCHKISS, at the office of Francis Morgan, No. 10 Pine-st.

$140 PER YEAR.—SEWARD INSTITUTE, FEMALE DEPARTMENT—Florida, Orange County, N. Y.—The Summer session commences April 22. For references and circulars apply to R. G. Pardee, No. 569 Broadway; or Ivison & Phinney, No. 48 Walker-st. Parents wishing to make arrangements with the Principal, Miss M. E. HOTCHKISS, can do so by calling at No. 35 Cheever-place, Brooklyn.

THE SUMMER SESSION OF THE HOME Institute, Easton, Conn., will commence May 1. Circulars may be obtained of Messrs. Sullivan, Randolph & Beds, Nos. 30 and 36 Park-place, or Rev. Wm. P. Corbit, No. 91 York-st., Jersey City. An interview may be had with the Principal by any persons leaving their address at Box No. 155 *Times* Office, for R. H. WHEELER, Principal.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square. Twelve professors and 200 pupils of all ages. Full classical and commercial course. Students for West Point, Harvard, Columbia and other Colleges are admitted at any time to the classes for which they are prepared. Fourth term begins April 17, 1861. CLARKE & FANNING, Proprietors.

SUNNY SIDE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, IRVINGTON, N. Y., in a location of unsurpassed beauty and salubrity, one hour's ride from the City, commences its Spring Term April 8, 1861. Number of boarding pupils limited to twenty. A. STERLING and F. FOWLER, Principals. Circulars at Ivison & Phinney's, No. 50 Walker-st.; Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway.

$40 FOR 14 WEEKS. CALL ON PROF. NETTLETON, International Hotel, Broadway, or address R. C. FLAGG, A. M., Cooperstown, New-York.
Cubans who wish to learn English rapidly and thoroughly, will find unusual facilities at the COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY.
Term opens April 16.

THOROUGH INSTRUCTION, KIND PARENTAL discipline, and liberal treatment for your sons may be obtained at SAMUEL M. ENSIGN'S Select Family Institute, Morris, Conn. For an interview address the Principal, No. 192 Fulton-av., Brooklyn. For circulars apply to George F. Nesbitt & Co., corner Pearl and Fine sts., New-York.

GREYLOCK INSTITUTE, SOUTH WILLIAMSTOWN, Berkshire County, Mass.—The Summer session will commence May 1. Circulars may be obtained at the book-store of A. S. Barnes & Burr, No. 51 John-st., at Rice & Andrews' National Teachers' Institute, No. 335 Broadway, or by addressing the Principal, BENJ. F. MILLS.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—THE TWENTY-seventh Term commences on the 1st of May. For circulars apply to W. J. Widdleton, Esq., No. 34 Beekman-st.; E. Goodenough, Esq., No. 128 Nassau-st.; or address A. NEWMAN, A. M., Proprietor, or M. G. TRACY, A. M., Principal.

AT $2 50, WRITING, 20 LESSONS—Bookkeeping, $10; lessons unlimited; writing and arithmetic, $10 per quarter, 78 lessons each; Nos. 62 Bowery and 283 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Col. PAINE, the well known teacher of writing, is one of the best instructors in the State.—*Newport Mercury*.

THE THOROUGH EDUCATION OF A daughter, in high-toned principles, refined manners and elegant accomplishments under strictly family influence, is secured at Ravenswood Institute L. I., the most delightful and healthy position near the City. Circulars at Mr. BROWN'S, No. 319 Broadway.

A LADY, RESIDING ON THE HUDSON, one hour from New York, would like to receive four pupils into her family. For particulars address M. P., care of Rev. S. Irenæus Prime, New-York *Observer* Office.

WHITE PLAINS INSTITUTE—A FAMILY Boarding-school for boys, reopens May 1; number limited, thoroughness, health, home. Call for an interview with the Principal, or Circulars with particulars and references, address A. WATSON, A. M.

ROSE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES—Danbury, Conn.—The Twenty second Session of this Institution will commence the first Monday in May. For circulars apply at Hall & Son's Music Store, 543 Broadway. Mrs. C. M. WHITE, Principal.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH BOARDING School for boys, at Stamford, Conn. Summer term commences May 1. For circulars address Z. B. NICHOLS, Principal.

FARM BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—At Little Ferry, Bergen Co., N. J., 11 miles from Jersey City by Northern Railroad. Terms from $33 to $37 per quarter. For Circulars address A. B. WINANT.

MILITARY ACADEMY, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.
Gen. M. I. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

TEACHERS.

A TEACHER.—A NEW-ENGLAND LADY, experienced in tuition, desires a reengagement as teacher in a school or family. Her course of instruction comprises music, French, (which she speaks;) Latin, Italian and the various branches of English. Address, stating duties and proposed salary, TUITION, Box No. 1,504 New-York Post-office.

A TEACHER.—A YOUNG AMERICAN LADY of experience in teaching the English branches, with the rudiments of music is desirous of procuring a situation as assistant teacher in some female seminary, or would be willing to purchase an interest in one. Address M. E. F., Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

A TEACHER.—A LADY OF EXPERIENCE in teaching English, Latin, Music and the rudiments of French, wishes a situation in a school or family; no objection to the country or traveling with a family; the best of City reference given. Address TEACHER, Box No. 148 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG LADY OF REFINEMENT, WHO converses fluently in French and German, would like to give lessons in these languages and the rudiments of music as an equivalent for board; the best references given. Address M. O., Union-square Post office.

A TEACHER.—A YOUNG MAN OF THOROUGH education wishes to give instruction to private pupils in the English branches and mathematics. Terms moderate and the best of references given. Address H. W., Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

A TEACHER.—WANTED, IN A BOYS' BOARDing School, a few miles from the City, a resident teacher of the French and German languages and music. Address MUNSTER, Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

UNDER THE NEW PATENT-LAW AMENDment Act the subscriber will make application for $40, and file caveats for $15 to $30, Government fees included. Appeals, Reissues, Interferences, Extensions and the more difficult and complicated class of Patent cases conducted as usual. Also, through responsible agents, in the different capitals of Europe, Patents of Invention or of Importation procured. Also, Extensions, Prolongations. Fees and Annuities paid, Assignments made, and the whole round of foreign Patent business conducted. JOSEPH P. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st.

DENSMORE'S PATENT PADDLE WHEEL.—For the information of those wishing to communicate with the undersigned concerning the improved feathering paddle-wheel, he requests all letters or applications addressed to him as follows: B. DENSMORE, care of Barclay & Livingston, No. 24 Beaver-st., New-York.

TO ADVERTISERS.—AS A MEDIUM THROUGH which to reach the Virginia and North Carolina public, "THE PETERSBURG DAILY EXPRESS" is unsurpassed. Daily circulation 6,100, and increasing hourly. Address ANDREW F. CRUTCHFIELD & CO., Petersburg, Va.

MILLINERY.

SPRING PARIS FLOWERS.
FEATHERS AND BRIDAL SETS,
GARNITURES AND VEILS.
JAMES TUCKER No. 769 Broadway.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—MME. MARTELLI NOTMAN has removed from No. 106 Clinton-place, 8th-st., to No 455 6th-av., between 27th and 28th sts., where she will open on Monday, April 15, a choice assortment of Millinery, Straw Goods, Flowers, Ribbons, Laces &c., &c.

CLOTHING.

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING.—I have a large stock of ready-made clothing adapted to the coming season, new goods, and well made, to which I would invite the attention of cash and short time buyers. Linen coats, overalls, &c., cheap.
W. A. KNAPP, No. 19 Cortlandt-st.

BOOTS & SHOES.

$3 SHOES AND GAITERS, A NEW STYLE, $3 at JONES', Nos. 10 and 12 Ann-st. P. S.—Call and see them.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

WEDDING CARDS IN ELEGANT STYLES at low prices. See the ORANGE BLOSSOM Wedding Envelope. Cards for Cards, at EVERDELL'S, 373 Broadway.

PERSONAL

MR. STEPHEN B. DEAN, RESIDENT OF Staten Island, is requested to call on his friend, WM. M. ROBINSON, No. 54 West 26th-st.

DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461, 463, 465 and 467 Broadway.
Have just received,
UNDER THE OLD TARIFF,
100 CASES
SPRING DRESS GOODS,
INCLUDING
MANY ENTIRELY NEW and ELEGANT STYLES,
Which will be offered
At retail, MONDAY, April 15,
MUCH BELOW THE PRESENT COST OF IMPORTATION.
Also at Stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
and Nos. 47 to 49 CATHARINE-ST.

INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS!
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
WILL OPEN
On MONDAY, April 15,
THEIR LATEST IMPORTATION OF CAMEL'S HAIR
FOR THE PRESENT SEASON,
Among which will be found
SOME VERY ELEGANT
LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS.
ALSO,
A JOB LOT
OF
INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS,
FROM $10 TO $60 EACH.
DECIDED BARGAINS!
CANAL, corner of MERCER.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461, 463, 465 and 467 Broadway.
WILL EXHIBIT,
On MONDAY, April 15,
A FINE ASSORTMENT
OF
SPRING AND SUMMER SHAWLS,
Also,
SPRING AND SUMMER
MANTILLAS.
And at Stores Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
and Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
WILL OFFER AT RETAIL,
On MONDAY, April 15,
AN
ELEGANT ASSORTMENT
OF
STRIPED
CASHMERE SHAWLS,
IN
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS.
CANAL, corner of MERCER.

NO. 481 BROADWAY.
At G. M. BODINE'S,
Still greater reduction in prices
At the
GREAT SALE OF RICH DRY GOODS,
In order to close out
THE STOCK
Previous to May 1.
RICH SILK ROBES
At $14, $15 and $18.
RICH SILKS, cost $1, for 50 cents.
ALSO,
FOULARD SILKS
At 3s. 6d. and 4s.

NO. 481 BROADWAY.
At G. M. BODINE'S,
THE ENTIRE STOCK
OF
RICH DRY GOODS
Will be sold
AT A GREAT SACRIFICE
Previous to May.

859 WINDOW SHADES. 359
NEW PATTERNS.
GOLD,
BUFF HOLLAND,
WHITE HOLLAND,
NEW STYLES FIXTURES.
859 KELLY, 359
BROADWAY.

SWISS LACE CURTAINS,
NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS,
MUSLIN CURTAINS.
Also, all kinds of CURTAIN MATERIALS at less than cost of importation.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
GREAT REDUCTION
IN PRICES.
859 BROADWAY. 859

ANOTHER SECESSION MOVEMENT.

VETO OF THE MORRILL TARIFF.

Owing to the general stagnation of business in every department of trade, and the great scarcity of money among the trading classes, extraordinary sacrifices are universally required by business men to meet their obligations and in many instances to the extent of entire ruin. To avoid the last alternative
CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 391 Grand-st.,
Will offer on Monday, April 15, an entire invoice of
RICH PARIS SILKS, 3x4 WIDE,
Containing
18,000 YARDS,
And comprising all the newest designs of
RICH CHENE AND STRIPES, AT ONE DOLLAR PER YARD.
The public are assured that the above Silks are not that class of goods usually sold at an alarming sacrifice, but a
SPECIAL IMPORTATION,
At the
ACTUAL INVOICE COST OF ONE DOLLAR AND NINETY-FIVE CENTS PER YARD.
CHAS HEARD & CO., No. 391 Grand-st.

A CONTINUATION OF AN IMPORTER'S SALE OF
BLACK PUSHER LACE FLOUNCINGS,
Removed to our premises for
Convenience of sale.
THE WHOLE ARE TO BE SOLD
AT HALF PRICES,
In order to convert them into Cash at once.
Regular prices, $2, will be sold at $1.
Regular prices, $2 50 will be sold at $1 25.
Regular prices, $3, will be sold at $1 50.
Regular prices, $4, will be sold at $2.
Regular prices, $4 80, will be sold at $2 50.
Ladies wanting these goods for Mantillas or Trimmings, will have a grand chance to secure some splendid goods at very moderate prices. E. WILLIAMS & CO., (late P. Roberts,) No. 429 Broadway.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES,
OF
LACE CURTAINS, SHADES, CORNICES,
And every description of
CURTAIN MATERIAL.
We shall offer for the present,
AT RETAIL,
Our entire stock of
LACE, MUSLIN,
AND
NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS,
Buff and White Holland,
SHADES, Painted and Gilt
CORNICES AND BANDS.
French and English CHINTZES, REPS,
LASTINGS, SATIN DE LAINES,
BROCATELS, &c., &c.,
At prices that must command the attention of the most economical.
PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway.

AT RICHMOND & CO.'S,
No. 783 BROADWAY,
Between 9th and 10th sts.
Are prepared to show a choice and well selected stock of
LACES,
EMBROIDERIES,
AND MADE-UP GOODS,
LADIES' DRESS CAPS, HEAD DRESSES &c.,
with a very desirable stock
RIBBONS,
from auction, all at very low prices.
RICHMOND,
(late of No. 567 Broadway,)
No. 783—New Store—No. 783.

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, No. 653 BROADWAY.
PINE APPLE DRESS GOODS, Plaid, Checked, Striped.
SUMMER Wash Silks, Plaid and Checked, Wide.
SEERSUCKERS, Nankeens, Pongees, Hdkfs, Grapes.
PINE APPLE for Summer Bonnets, all colors.
PLAIN and PLAID Black Pineapple, for Dresses, &c.
ALSO, GOODS not to be procured elsewhere, French and China FANS, American Indian Curiosities.

AT CUSHMAN'S—6TH-AV., CORNER 26TH-ST.—JUST received an invoice of NEW RIBBONS, Paris FLOWERS, RUCHES, Dress LININGS, Embroideries, LACES, Hosiery, GLOVES, PARASOLS, SUN Umbrellas, Linen BOSOMS, Linen EDGE'S, all kinds White GOODS, bleached and brown Muslins, Dress Linings, STRAW BONNETS and Lining SILKS, CORSETS, Hoop SKIRTS, Ladies' ready-made under LINEN, all kinds SMALL WARES, GENTS' Furnishing GOODS. WE DO SELL choice goods very cheap.

DRESS TRIMMINGS—NEW STYLES.—BUTtons, Bindings, Velvets, Belts, Ribbons, Linings, &c. Also, a full assortment of Thread and Needles, Goods, Cotton Trimmings and Ruffings, at ELGEN'S, No. 393 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side. N. B.—Alexandre's Gloves, and genuine English Hosiery.

DRESS TRIMMINGS FROM 3c. TO 12c. a yard, worth from 12c. to 50c.; styles for present season, buttons, bindings, belts, linings, thread and needle goods, &c. Zephyr worsted from 13½c. at SHEPHERD'S, No. 1,109 Broadway, between 24th and 25th sts., block above Fifth-av. Hotel.

DRY GOODS AT LOW PRICES.—LINENS, tablecloths, table covers, napkins, doylies, sheetings, &c.; poplins, dress goods, black silks, broadcloths, cassimeres, &c. For sale by WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catherine-st.

DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.
NEW CARPETINGS,
AT LOW PRICES!
NEW SPRING STOCK NOW READY,
Including all
JOHN CROSSLEY & SON'S LATEST PATTERNS
PATENT
TAPESTRIES, VELVETS and BRUSSELS.
Also, a full assortment of
THREE-PLY, INGRAIN, STAIR, and LOW-PRICED
CARPETINGS,
OIL CLOTHS, RUGS, MATS, MATTING, STAIR-RODS,
&c., &c.

MANTILLAS AND SHAWLS.
We invite the attention of wholesale buyers to our Spring Styles of
MANTELS, GARIBALDIS, PALETOTS, &c.,
in cloth, silk and lace goods, which are entirely new in shapes and patterns. Also new and desirable
SPRING SHAWLS,
from auction, at extremely low prices.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
Nos. 342 and 344 Broadway, New-York.

BLACK THREAD LACE VEILS,
From $2 50 and upward.
BLACK THREAD LACES,
(Entirely new) just opened, together with a large stock OF LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
All at a marked reduction from former prices.
E. WILLIAMS & CO.,
Late Peter Roberts, No. 429 Broadway.

PROPOSALS.

CLOTHING AND CLOTHING MATERIALS.
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING, April 4, 1861.

Separate proposals, sealed and indorsed "Proposals for NAVY Clothing and Clothing Materials," will be received at this office until 9 o'clock A. M. on the 9th day of May next, for furnishing and delivering (on receiving sixty days' notice) at each or either of the Navy-yards at Charlestown, Massachusetts; Brooklyn, New-York; or Gosport, Virginia, the quantities below-mentioned, or any or all of the following classes of articles of navy clothing and clothing materials, and such further quantities of the same as may be ordered by the Chief of this Bureau, or by the commandments of the said Navy-yards, respectively, during the fiscal year commencing on the 1st day of July next, and ending on the 30th day of June, 1862, viz.:

CLASS 1—*Cloth Clothing.*	
Blue cloth trowsers	3,000
Blue satinet trowsers	3,000
CLASS 2—*Seamless Clothing.*	
Blue felt pea-jackets	1,000
Blue felt caps	4,000
CLASS 3—*Flannel Clothing.*	
Blue flannel overshirts	3,000
Blue flannel undershirts	3,000
Blue flannel drawers	3,000
CLASS 4—*Linen Clothing.*	
Canvas duck trowsers	3,000
Barnsley sheeting frocks	3,000
CLASS 5—*Blue Satinet.*	
Blue satinet, yards	18,000
CLASS 6—*Blue Flannel.*	
Blue flannel, yards	80,000
CLASS 7—*Sheeting, Duck and Nankin.*	
Barnsley sheeting, yards	18,000
Canvas duck, yards	10,000
Blue nankin, yards	10,000
CLASS 8—*Shoes.*	
Calf-skin laced shoes, pairs	4,000
Kip-skin shoes, pairs	4,000
CLASS 9—*Socks.*	
Woolen socks, pairs	8,000
CLASS 10—*Mattresses.*	
Mattresses, (with two covers for each,)	2,000
CLASS 11—*Blankets.*	
Blankets	3,000
CLASS 12—*Handkerchiefs.*	
Black silk handkerchiefs	8,000

Offers may be made for one or more classes, at the option of the bidder; but all the articles embraced in a class must be bid for.

Each class will be considered by itself, and the contract for that class will be awarded to the bidder whose proposals for the articles comprised in the class are lowest in the aggregate.

The seamless clothing shall be of felt cloth, died pure indigo blue, made of good wool only, and shall conform in the sizes, color, grade of wool, and in all other respects to the samples deposited at the navy-yards.

The cloth for blue cloth trowsers shall be twilled, all wool, and pure indigo blue, wool-dyed. It shall have a list on each edge composed of 24 white threads, of all wool. All pieces under 17½ ounces per yard will be rejected; and each bale of about 300 yards must average 18 ounces per yard.

The satinet must be 27 inches wide inside of list, with a heading to consist of not less than twelve white woollen threads at each end of the piece; must weigh not less than 9½ ounces per yard, to contain in each piece about 28 yards; the warp must be cotton, pure indigo blue, yarn-dyed; and the filling wool, pure indigo blue, wool-dyed. Each bale of 400 yards shall average 9½ ounces to the yard. The satinet trowsers must be made of material like the above. The broadcloth and satinet of which garments are made shall be well sponged before made up.

The flannel must be all wool, wool-dyed pure indigo blue and twilled; must be in pieces of about 60 yards in length, 27 inches wide, weighing 12 ounces per yard, with a list on each edge of four white woollen threads woven in the whole length of the piece. To be packed in bales of ten pieces, the pieces to be rolled separately *without* cloth boards; each bale to contain 600 yards and 156¼ pounds flannel. No piece to have a less average weight than 4 8 10 ounces per yard.

The overshirts, undershirts and drawers must be made of flannel like the above.

The Barnsley sheeting must be free from cotton, 90 inches in width; weight, 12 ounces 31-100 per yard; texture, 4 by 4 to 1-10 inch.

The canvas duck must be free from cotton, 27 inches in width, and about 36 yards in the piece, double-thread warp and filling; weight, 8 ounces 23-100 per yard; texture, 9 by 10 to ¼ inch.

The shoes must be plainly stamped with the contractor's name, number of the shoe, and year when made. The sizes to be in the following proportions for each 10d pairs, unless otherwise ordered, viz: 8 of No. 5, 17 of No. 6, 25 of No. 7, 26 of No. 8, 16 of No. 9, 7 of No. 10, and 2 of No. 11. They must conform in all respects to the samples at the yards, and be delivered in good, strong boxes, the tops of which to be securely fastened with screws, and each box to contain 25 pairs, in these proportions, viz: 8 pairs of No. 5, with 17 of No. 6, 13 of No. 7, with 12 of No. 8, or *vice versa*, 16 of No. 9, with 7 of No. 10, and 2 of No. 11. The calf-skin and kip-skin shoes to be packed in separate boxes.

The woollen socks must

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

A CHAMBERMAID.—SITUATION WANTED by a respectable girl, as waiter; is a good seamstress; is capable of any up-stairs work; no objection to go as nurse and seamstress; good City reference given. Can be seen at No. 213 West 26th-st., top floor, front room, between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

A CHAMBERMAID.—A RESPECTABLE young girl wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist in the ironing and washing. Apply at No. 190 West 30th-st., for two days. Best of City reference.

A CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman as chambermaid, fine washer and ironer; is a good shirt ironer; has four years' reference from two last places. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 324 West 16th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., second floor, front.

A CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable Scotch girl a situation as chambermaid in a private family. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 74 West 33d-st.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young girl, a situation to do light chamberwork, and take care of grown-up children; can do all kinds of family sewing and embroidering. Has the best of City reference. Would have no objection to go to the country in Summer. Call at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, 12th-st.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; would assist with the fine washing; has good City reference from where she has lived two years. Call at No. 469 3d-av., second floor, back room. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable Protestant girl as chambermaid and fine washing and ironing; if not suited, can do cooking in all its branches; best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 51 Charles-st., first-floor, front room.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and plain sewer, or to do chamberwork and take care of children; the best City reference can be given from her last place. Can be seen at No. 109 West 15th-st., near 6th-av., in the rear.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist in the washing and ironing, by a neat tidy young woman, who will be found willing and obliging, with good City reference from her last situation. Can be seen for two days at No. 163 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the rear.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable young woman to do chamberwork and waiting, and assist with the washing and ironing, or chamberwork and fine washing; best of City references given from her last place. Call at No. 213 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a competent person as chambermaid and waitress; would take care of children; has the best of City references, having lived in the first families in the City. Call, for two days, at No. 94 West 24th-st., first floor, back room.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young woman wants a situation in a private family to do chamberwork, and to assist in the washing and ironing. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 148 West 30th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., first floor. Good City reference.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and do plain sewing, or as waitress; has no objection to go in the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at Nos. 117 and 97 West 16th-st., in the rear.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a respectable young woman, as a chambermaid, or to do fine washing, or as waiter; can give the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 118 23d-st., between 3d and 4th avs., second floor, front room. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a respectable girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or would do the housework of a small private family. Call for three days, at No. 213 Jay-st., between Johnson and Tillary sts., Brooklyn.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young girl, to do chamberwork and assist with the washing and ironing, or take care of children; good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 149 East 24th-st.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a young woman as chambermaid, and to assist with the washing and ironing, or to take care of children; would go to the country for the Summer. Address M. M., No. 96 West 26th st., for two days.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a competent girl, as chambermaid, and to do fine washing and ironing; has five years' of the best City reference from her last place. Call at Ward School, No. 48 West 26th-st.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A youngwoman, a situation as chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing; has no objection to the country; has good City reference. Call at No. 28 3d-av., in the millinery-store, near 9th-st. Can be seen for two days.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—NURSE.—SITUations wanted by two American Protestant girls, one as chambermaid and assist with the washing, and the other as nurse; good City reference given. Apply at No. 1,371 Broadway, between 31st and 32d st.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a Protestant girl as chambermaid or waiter in a private family, and to do fine washing; best of City reference given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 99 8th-av.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid, and to assist in the washing and ironing, or chamberwork and waiting; no objections to go to the country. Call at No. 226 Mulberry st., first floor, front room.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young girl, a situation as chambermaid and assist in washing and ironing, or willing to take care of children. Apply at No. 166 9th-st.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid, and to do fine washing and ironing; best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for three days at No. 23 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., third floor.

A CHAMBERMAID OR LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable girl as chambermaid or laundress; can produce the best of City reference; would have no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 31 4th-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

A CHAMBERMAID OR LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by an experienced girl, a situation to do chamberwork and fine washing, or as laundress in a small family; has good City reference. Can be seen, until engaged, at Union Court, No. 13 University-place, 12th-st.

A CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or parlor maid; understands all kinds of family sewing and dressmaking; good City reference given; the country preferred. Call at No. 182 East 16th-st.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing. Has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at the fancy-store, No. 820 6th-av., between 31st and 32d sts., for two days.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, with the best of City references, a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a respectable family; has no objections to go up town in New-York, and is willing to make herself generally useful. Apply at No. 6 Harrison-st., near Columbia, Brooklyn.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted as chambermaid or waitress, by a young woman who has three years' recommendation from her last place; is willing to go to any part of the country. Call, for two days, at No. 62 West 21st-st., corner of 6th av.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress or chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing. Best City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 345 7th-av., second floor, front room.

A CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young lady, a Protestant, as chambermaid or waitress; understands her business thoroughly, and can give the best of reference from her last employer. Call at No. 185 East 31st-st., front basement.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young girl as chambermaid and waitress and would assist in the washing and ironing; has City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 85 East 32d-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

A CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—AN active and tidy young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid; would have no objection to do the washing and ironing or act as waitress; good reference can be had. Can be seen at No 63 20th-st., first door from the corner of 6th-av., second floor, back.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a young English woman, a situation in a small private family as chambermaid and waitress or as lady's maid; is a good shirt ironer; has four years' reference from two last places. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 324 West 16th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., second floor, front.

A CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable Scotch girl a situation as chambermaid in a private family. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 74 West 33d-st.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young girl, a situation to do light chamberwork, and take care of grown-up children; can do all kinds of family sewing and embroidering. Has the best of City reference. Would have no objection to go to the country in Summer. Call at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, 12th-st.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable girl, as chambermaid and waitress; would assist with the fine washing; has good City reference from where she has lived two years. Call at No. 469 3d-av., second floor, back room. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable Protestant girl as chambermaid and fine washing and ironing; if not suited, can do cooking in all its branches; best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 51 Charles-st., first-floor, front room.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and plain sewer, or to do chamberwork and take care of children; the best City reference can be given from her last place. Can be seen at No. 109 West 15th-st., near 6th-av., in the rear.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist in the washing and ironing, by a neat tidy young woman, who will be found willing and obliging, with good City reference from her last situation. Can be seen for two days at No. 163 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the rear.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable young woman to do chamberwork and waiting, and assist with the washing and ironing, or chamberwork and fine washing; best of City references given from her last place. Call at No. 213 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a competent person as chambermaid and waitress; would take care of children; has the best of City references, having lived in the first families in the City. Call, for two days, at No. 94 West 24th-st., first floor, back room.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young woman wants a situation in a private family to do chamberwork, and to assist in the washing and ironing. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 148 West 30th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., first floor. Good City reference.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and do plain sewing, or as waitress; has no objection to go in the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at Nos. 117 and 97 West 16th-st., in the rear.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a respectable young woman, as a chambermaid, or to do fine washing, or as waiter; can give the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 118 23d-st., between 3d and 4th avs., second floor, front room. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a respectable girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or would do the housework of a small private family. Call for three days, at No. 213 Jay-st., between Johnson and Tillary sts., Brooklyn.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young girl, to do chamberwork and assist with the washing and ironing, or take care of children; good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 149 East 24th-st.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a young woman as chambermaid, and to assist with the washing and ironing, or to take care of children; would go to the country for the Summer. Address M. M., No. 96 West 26th st., for two days.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a competent girl, as chambermaid, and to do fine washing and ironing; has five years' of the best City reference from her last place. Call at Ward School, No. 48 West 26th-st.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A youngwoman, a situation as chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing; has no objection to the country; has good City reference. Call at No. 28 3d-av., in the millinery-store, near 9th-st. Can be seen for two days.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—NURSE.—SITUations wanted by two American Protestant girls, one as chambermaid and assist with the washing, and the other as nurse; good City reference given. Apply at No. 1,371 Broadway, between 31st and 32d st.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a Protestant girl as chambermaid or waiter in a private family, and to do fine washing; best of City reference given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 99 8th-av.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid, and to assist in the washing and ironing, or chamberwork and waiting; no objections to go to the country. Call at No. 226 Mulberry st., first floor, front room.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young girl, a situation as chambermaid and assist in washing and ironing, or willing to take care of children. Apply at No. 166 9th-st.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid, and to do fine washing and ironing; best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for three days at No. 23 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., third floor.

A CHAMBERMAID OR LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable girl as chambermaid or laundress; can produce the best of City reference; would have no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 31 4th-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

A CHAMBERMAID OR LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by an experienced girl, a situation to do chamberwork and fine washing, or as laundress in a small family; has good City reference. Can be seen, until engaged, at Union Court, No. 13 University-place, 12th-st.

A CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid and seamstress, or parlor maid; understands all kinds of family sewing and dressmaking; good City reference given; the country preferred. Call at No. 182 East 16th-st.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing. Has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at the fancy-store, No. 820 6th-av., between 31st and 32d sts., for two days.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, with the best of City references, a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a respectable family; has no objections to go up town in New-York, and is willing to make herself generally useful. Apply at No. 6 Harrison-st., near Columbia, Brooklyn.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted as chambermaid or waitress, by a young woman who has three years' recommendation from her last place; is willing to go to any part of the country. Call, for two days, at No. 62 West 21st-st., corner of 6th av.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress or chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing. Best City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 345 7th-av., second floor, front room.

A CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young lady, a Protestant, as chambermaid or waitress; understands her business thoroughly, and can give the best of reference from her last employer. Call at No. 185 East 31st-st., front basement.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young girl as chambermaid and waitress and would assist in the washing and ironing; has City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 85 East 32d-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

A CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—AN active and tidy young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid; would have no objection to do the washing and ironing or act as waitress; good reference can be had. Can be seen at No 63 20th-st., first door from the corner of 6th-av., second floor, back.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a young English woman, a situation in a small private family as chambermaid and waitress or chambermaid and seamstress. Call at or address No. 195 Adams-st., Brooklyn. Can be seen for three days.

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A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and plain sewer, or to do chamberwork and take care of children; the best City reference can be given from her last place. Can be seen at No. 109 West 15th-st., near 6th-av., in the rear.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist in the washing and ironing, by a neat tidy young woman, who will be found willing and obliging, with good City reference from her last situation. Can be seen for two days at No. 163 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the rear.

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A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a competent person as chambermaid and waitress; would take care of children; has the best of City references, having lived in the first families in the City. Call, for two days, at No. 94 West 24th-st., first floor, back room.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young woman wants a situation in a private family to do chamberwork, and to assist in the washing and ironing. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 148 West 30th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., first floor. Good City reference.

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A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young woman, with excellent testimonials for honesty, sobriety and competency, desires a situation, in City or country, in the above capacity; would go as nurse and plain sewer; is perfectly willing to be generally useful. Apply at No. 278 6th-av. Wages moderate.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress. Has good City reference. Call at No. 183 East 16th-st., for two days.

A CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid or good waitress; willing to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 165 West 12th-st.

WANTED.—CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES, who wish to economize by employing good faithful women and girls, at moderate wages, are invited to call or send to the Institute and Home, No. 69 6th-av., founded in 1843, where efficient domestics in every department can be had. The proprietor, E. CARROLL, has known many of these women and girls from five to eleven years.

A CHILDREN'S MAID, &c.—WANTED, A situation by a young woman to take care of children, and to do all kinds of plain sewing; or would do general housework in a small, genteel family. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 186 Dean-st., Brooklyn.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by an English woman, who perfectly understands her business; soups, meats, game, desserts; has good City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 96 West 19th-st., first floor, back room, between 6th and 7th avs.

A COOK.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WISHES A situation as good cook; one who thoroughly understands her business; is a good meat and pastry cook; is also a good baker of bread; can give the best of City reference from her employers. Apply or address at No. 65 4th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RE spectable woman as cook, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, all kinds of soups, game, and pastry and jellies; is a good baker. The best of reference given. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 35 West 19th-st.

A COOK.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WANTS A situation in a private family; is a good cook, and an excellent washer and ironer; also a good baker. Can be seen for two days at No. 159 West 36th st., between 7th and 8th avs., top floor, front room. The best of City reference given.

A COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED IN A RE spectable private family as cook; understands soups and meats, game and jellies, creams and pastries; is a good bread and cake baker; good reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 488 6th-av. between 29th and 30th sts., first floor, back room; country preferred.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a respectable young woman, in a private family, who perfectly understands her business in all its branches: has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 115 West 24th-st., up two pair of stairs, back room.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A very respectable young woman, as first-class cook; perfectly understands cooking in all its branches, soups, pastries and jellies. Can be seen for two days at No. 178 East 17th-st., Room No. 3. The best of City reference can be given. No objection to the country.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A NEAT AND COMpetent young woman, a situation as cook; thoroughly understands her business, and is willing to assist in washing and ironing; has four years' reference from her last situation. Can be seen for two days at No. 163 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the rear.

A COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION BY A trustworthy, cleanly, active, good tempered young woman as plain cook in a small family; she is a good washer and ironer; has the best City reference. Can be seen at No. 65 10th-st., cor

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 16, 1861.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Niblo's Royal Circus.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Seven Sisters.

WINTER GARDEN—Merchant of Venice.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Hermione—A Regular Fix.

NEW-BOWERY THEATRE—Liberty Boys of '76—The Red Gnome—The Lucky Horseshoe.

BOWERY THEATRE—Spalding & Rogers' New-Orleans Circus.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—Flying Dutchman. Evening—Ruth Oakley. Curiosities at all Hours.

CHURCH'S PAINTING—"The Heart of the Andes"—at Low's Building, corner Court and Joralemon streets, Brooklyn.

NIBLO'S SALOON—Lloyd's Minstrels.

TO ADVERTISERS.

We are compelled to put the Times to press at a considerably earlier hour than heretofore, and must request Advertisers to hand in their notices before 6 o'clock in the evening. If received later than this, it will be impossible to put them under their appropriate heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

It was reported in Washington, yesterday morning, that martial law would be proclaimed in the District of Columbia, at noon. Such, it appears, was the President's intention, but he subsequently came to the conclusion, in view of the excellent order which everywhere prevailed, and the marked sympathy for the Government which was generally exhibited, that it would be an unnecessary measure, at least for the present. The excitement relative to the condition of affairs at the South continued, though considerably modified in intensity. The military precautions against an attack from the Secessionist, are rapidly approaching perfection, and should any such enterprise be attempted now, it could only meet with the most ignominious failure. There seems to be little doubt in Washington that Fort Pickens will soon be attacked. A dispatch has been received by the Government, giving the information that Gen. Beauregard has been ordered by the Montgomery authorities to proceed to Pensacola, and it is believed that he will have charge of the operations there, as at Charleston.

The letters of our special correspondent, "Jasper," which we publish elsewhere in this morning's Times, give interesting and reliable details of events at Charleston for several days immediately preceding the bombardment of Fort Sumter, and the correspondent of the Associated Press furnishes a somewhat more connected narration of that event than has before reached us, so that our readers will be able to form a pretty correct idea of all the circumstances from the beginning to the end. The latest dispatches from Charleston state that the flag of the Confederate States was not raised upon the surrendered fortress until yesterday. Major Anderson had embarked upon the steamer *Isabel*, not, as at first stated, to come to New-York in her, but to be conveyed in her on board the steamship *Baltic*, which was waiting outside. A dispatch received in Washington, the truth of which is vouched for by the *Intelligencer*, states that four of Major Anderson's men were killed by the bursting of a cannon. The walls of the fort, it appears, were very little damaged, notwithstanding the absurd stories telegraphed to the Press here about the terrible execution done by the batteries of the Charlestonians.

The number of men required from each State to be called upon to furnish contingents to make up the 75,000 called for by the President has been determined upon, and a tabular statement by Regiments will be found among our dispatches, preceded by the usual notification to the Governors of the respective States, and the regulations under which the volunteers are to be mustered into the service. New-York, it will be seen, is to furnish sixteen Regiments, and judging from the accounts of military enthusiasm which reach us from all parts of the State, there will be double that number from which to choose. There is but one sentiment among the military of the City, and that is in favor of sustaining the Government and the honor of the American flag. At the armories, last evening, there were impromptu meetings of the members of the various regiments, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. Several new volunteer regiments are forming in this City and in neighboring places, as well as in the interior of the State, and men are flocking to their standards. The telegraphic accounts which reach us, also, from other States, are most gratifying, and indicate with sufficient certainty that the Government need entertain no fear that it will not be sustained.

Yesterday was a day of excitement in Philadelphia, consequent upon the news of the opening of war, the Proclamation of the President calling for volunteers, and the feeling of exasperation in the public mind caused by the presence in the city of a number of persons who were suspected of sympathy with the Secessionists. A large mob collected in the street, which at one time numbered about ten thousand. The office of the *Palmetto Flag*, a paper recently started for advertising purposes, was visited, and the demonstrations against it were of so decided a character as to call for the interference of the police. The proprietors were obliged to display the American flag, and Mayor Henry made a speech deprecating violence, but giving assurances that no traitors should be tolerated in Philadelphia. The mob subsequently visited the house of Gen. Patterson, who is suspected of Southern sympathies, and were with difficulty prevented from making an attack upon it. The house of Gen. Cadwallader was also visited, but the General mollified the crowd by making a Union speech. At one period it was feared that all control of the crowd would be lost by the police, and that more serious acts of lawlessness would occur.

Little was done in the Virginia Convention yesterday. The Commissioners sent to Washington presented to the Convention the reply of Mr. Lincoln without comment, and a motion was made to suspend the regular order of business, and go into secret session to consider it, but it was postponed until to-day. The proclamation of the President was the principal theme of discussion, and several Union men declared that if it were the design of the Administration to subjugate the South, Virginia had but one course to pursue. The secession feeling is represented to be on the increase in the Convention and among the people.

In the State Senate, yesterday, the Metropolitan Health bill was taken up and discussed, but no final action was had. In the Assembly, the bill authorizing the enrollment and equipment of volunteer militia, to the number of 30,000, in addition to the present military organization of the State, and appropriating $3,000,000 for the purpose, was taken up in Committee of the Whole, and, after a brief discussion, was ordered to a third reading. The bill provides for the organization of the militia into regiments of ten companies, of 100 men each, the officers to be elected and commissioned in the manner prescribed by Section 2, Article 11, of the Constitution of the State. Officers and men are to be enrolled for two years' service; to receive the same pay while in actual service as officers and men of the same rank in the United States Army, and to be subject to the same rules. Before being called into active service they are to receive pay only for the time actually spent in organization, drill and instruction. The sum of $3,000,000 is appropriated to carry out the provisions of the bill—the same to be raised by a tax of two mills on the dollar of all real and personal property in the State, for the fiscal year commencing on the 1st of October next. The bill was read a third time, and passed by a vote of 102 to 6—the announcement being received with boisterous applause from the galleries.

The *Fulton*, from Havre and Southampton April 3, brings interesting intelligence of affairs in Europe. The English public had been occupied for several days with the Easter festivities. The Government, it is announced, has recognized Victor Emanuel in his new character of King of Italy; while the Austrian Court, together with the exiled Italian princes, have protested against the assumption of that title. The Austrian preparations for war in Venetia continued to advance upon an augmented scale. It was also rumored that Garibaldi was about to muster his forces, and realize his motto of "A united Italy or none." The Austrian Cabinet had been threatened with dissolution, M. Schmerling and his immediate friends having tendered their resignations, which, however, they subsequently withdrew. The concessions demanded by the radical wing of the Hungarian leaders had been refused by the Emperor. Poland was still in a ferment of discontent at the character of those vouchsafed by the Emperor of Russia. The Scandinavian intelligence by this arrival is of interest.

The Overland Express passed Fort Kearney Sunday noon, bringing San Francisco dates to the 3d inst. James A. McDougall was again elected to the United States Senate on the 3d inst., by a combination of Republican and Douglas Democrat votes. Markets were generally dull. The export of gold for the quarter ending March 31, exceeded the same quarter for last year by $600,000. The weather continued rainy, and large damages to mining claims are reported, those of Tuolumne County alone exceeding $200,000. The estate of the late Senator Broderick is estimated at $200,000, and a new effort is being made to contest his will on the ground of forgery. Judge Hardy, of Sacramento, had been arrested as an accomplice in the murder of the printer Newell, at San Francisco in January last. The California Senate had authorized the Committee on Federal Relations to make inquiries relative to the act of Congress organizing the Territory of Nevada, which, it is claimed, will deprive California of a strip of her territory 300 miles in length, by from 15 to 50 miles in width, much of which is rich in silver mines. The news from the Sandwich Islands is unimportant. The assessed value of the estate and personal property of the Islands for this year exceeds $6,000,000.

A case was argued yesterday in the Court of Appeals, which, when decided, will determine whether in proceedings in insolvency the Court may grant an order discharging the insolvent, upon papers verified before another officer; and, if not, whether such proceedings may be commenced upon an affidavit sworn before a Commissioner, and continued upon a new affidavit properly verified; and lastly, whether the record of an insolvent's discharge can be contradicted or explained by parol evidence. In the Superior Court, before Justice Monorieff, the Devlin Fitzpatrick case is in progress. The case has been frequently reported. In the Supreme Court, Justice Ingraham decided in a case before him, that the Mayor was vested with the power to dismiss all subordinates at will. This is in accordance with the opinion in the Stout case.

In the Oyer and Terminer the Grand Jury was discharged. In the General Sessions a new one was impanneled, and charged by the Recorder. Several pleas were taken, and some of the prisoners sentenced, others being remanded. A *nolle prosequi* was entered in one case, which has been on hand for three years. One prisoner was convicted of assault and battery in recklessly driving over a small child, and sent to the City Prison. A witness in one case was committed for bribery on the stand.

The Stock market was feverish and prices lower yesterday on the political and martial news in the morning papers, but closed steadier in the afternoon; New-York Central 73½; Government registered stock 92½ ₩ cent.; Treasury paper at par. Exchange on London fell ¼@½ ₩ cent. Money easy. The Bank return shows a steady line of Specie and a moderate gain in Loans.

The transactions in Flour were fair, but at easier prices. A moderate business was transacted in Grain, the market closing in favor of buyers. Cotton was in demand, but was unsettled. More activity was discernible in Provisions. Rice, Groceries, Hay, Whisky, and some kinds of Naval Stores, as also in freights. The changes in other branches of trade were unimportant. The new Produce Exchange was informally opened, and a meeting was held to provide for the permanent organization of the Association.

The Resurrection of Patriotism.

The incidents of the last two days will live in History. Not for fifty years has such a spectacle been seen as that glorious uprising of American loyalty which greeted the news that open war had been commenced upon the Constitution and Government of the United States. The great heart of the American people beat with one high pulsation of courage, and of fervid love and devotion to the great Republic. Party dissensions were instantly hushed; political differences disappeared, and were as thoroughly forgotten as if they had never existed; party bonds flashed into nothingness in the glowing flame of patriotism;—men ceased to think of themselves or their parties,—they thought only of their country and of the dangers which menace its existence. Nothing for years has brought the hearts of all the people so close together,—or so inspired them all with common hopes, and common fears, and a common aim, as the bombardment and surrender of an American fortress.

We look upon this sublime outburst of public sentiment as the most perfect vindication of popular institutions,—the most conclusive reply to the impugners of American loyalty, the country has ever seen. It has been quite common to say that such a Republic as ours could never be permanent, because it lacked the conditions of a profound and abiding loyalty. The Government could never inspire a patriotic instinct, fervid enough to melt the bonds of party or powerful enough to override the selfishness which free institutions so rapidly develop. The hearts of our own people had begun to sink within them, at the apparent insensibility of the public to the dangers which menaced the Government. The public mind seemed to have been demoralized,—the public heart seemed insensible to perils which threatened utter extinction to our great Republic. The secession movement, infinitely the most formidable danger which has ever menaced our Government, was regarded with indifference and treated as merely a novel form of our usual political contentions. The best among us began to despair of a country which seemed incompetent to understand its dangers, and indifferent to its own destruction.

But all this is changed. The cannon which bombarded Sumter awoke strange echoes, and touched forgotten chords in the American heart. American Loyalty leaped into instant life, and stood radiant and ready for the fierce encounter. From one end of the land to the other—in the crowded streets of cities, and in the solitude of the country—wherever the splendor of the Stars and Stripes, the glittering emblems of our country's glory, meets the eye, come forth shouts of devotion and pledges of aid, which give sure guarantees for the perpetuity of American Freedom. War can inflict no scars on such a people. It can do them no damage which time will not repair. It cannot shake the solid foundations of their material prosperity,—while it will strengthen the manly and heroic virtues which defy its fierce and frowning front.

It is a mistake to suppose that War,—even Civil War,—is the greatest evil that can afflict a nation. The proudest and noblest nations on the earth have the oftenest felt its fury, and have risen the stronger, because the braver, from its overwhelming wrath. War is a far less evil than degradation,—than the national and social paralysis which can neither feel a wound nor redress a wrong. When War becomes the only means of sustaining a nation's honor, and of vindicating its just and rightful supremacy, it ceases to be an evil and becomes the source of actual and positive good. If we are doomed to assert the rightful supremacy of our Constitution, by force of arms, against those who would overthrow and destroy it, we shall grow the stronger and the nobler by the very contest we are compelled to wage.

We have reason to exult in the noble demonstration of American loyalty which the events of the last few days have called forth from every quarter of the country. Millions of freemen rally with exulting hearts around our country's standard. The great body of our people have but one heart and one purpose in this great crisis of our history. Whatever may be the character of the contest, we have no fears or misgivings as to the final issue.

Why We Cannot Recognize the New Confederacy.

The *Journal of Commerce* renews its appeals for peace. It is naturally and justly shocked at the prospect of civil war. It foresees nothing but disaster and ruin from the strife that seems to be impending. It alleges that neither side in this controversy is free from blame. And then it adds:

"It is not too late to appeal to reason and justice, to restore peace and avert the horrors and sacrifices of civil war. *What stands in the way of such a solution of our difficulties?* The Confederate States do not want war. The United States do not want war. *The former claim the right which the colonies exercised in the Revolution, of establishing an independent Government.* The latter have nothing to gain by coercing them to remain in the Union against their will. That would destroy the principle upon which the whole fabric of our institutions rests. Let us then resort to the methods which civilized nations employ to settle their differences. Let hostilities cease, and diplomacy be substituted. *Let us learn from the Confederate States what they demand, and if consistent with national honor, grant it and let them go in peace.* If the war is ever to cease, negotiation must produce such cessation. Why not negotiate now and fight afterwards, if fight we must; but let not the folly be perpetrated of fighting first, and resorting lastly to a method which might have averted the war."

The *Journal* thus indirectly urges a recognition of the Southern Confederacy as a free and independent nation. It advises an admission, on the part of the Government, of the right of any State to secede at pleasure,—for this admission would be necessarily involved in such a recognition. These concessions it thinks ought to be made, for the sake of preserving peace.

In our judgment there are two objections, either of which would be conclusive against the adoption of such a policy.

In the first place the peace thus secured would be hollow and of very short duration. Unless all history is a lie, or unless human nature in this country differs radically from human nature in every other country, it would be utterly impossible for two nations, constituted as these would be, upon opposite and hostile principles, separated only by an imaginary boundary line, to remain at peace for any considerable time. The circumstances of the separation would themselves lay the basis of hostility. We could never forget that in utter wantonness, without the shadow of reason or of justice—not having the slightest ground of comp'aint, and without having made a single effort to obtain by constitutional means the redress of any imagined wrong—the seceded States had destroyed by conspiracy the best and freest Government the world has ever seen. We should feel that we had been unjustly thwarted in our purpose to establish a great and a free Confederacy,—that the lust of unbounded power, the eager longing to perpetuate a hateful domination over an unhappy race, had overridden the love of Liberty which laid in tears and blood the basis of our free Republic.

This feeling of mutual dislike would rankle in the heart of each nation, and would gradually ripen into fixed and fierce hostility. Then would come the conflict of interests and of rights,—rivalries of commerce, each striving to depress the other for the sake of building up its own prosperity;—rivalries of conquest in other lands,—each seeking advancement and growth at the expense of the other,—and the more direct and inevitable conflicts, growing out of our hostile institutions and interests. What would be done with their fugitive slaves? Does the *Journal of Commerce* suppose that the Northern nation would ever give them up,—or that the South could possibly consent to their being shielded from their pursuit? What would become of the navigation of the Mississippi? Would the Northwest consent to enjoy it on sufferance, by treaty stipulations, or on any lower tenure than that of absolute and permanent possession? The Southern Confederacy would inevitably seek to enlarge its area, by conquest in Mexico, by seizures in Central America, by acquiring islands in the South Atlantic, and by aiming at absolute supremacy in the Carribean Sea. Would the United States permit these enlargements of its power? Would they consent to see their rival thus enlarging his domain, while they were confined to the narrow and inelastic belt, that would span the continent between the British Possessions on the one side, and the new Confederacy on the other?

It needs, in our judgment, but little reflection to show, that permanent *peace would be impossible* between the two separate Confederacies, if we should consent to the separation, and if both should maintain their organization as distinct and independent Powers. It is easy to say that we *ought* to keep the peace,—and that we therefore should. Such logic does not obtain in the affairs of nations. Statesmen have to deal with human nature, as well as with human reason;—and they must shape their policy by what is *likely* to happen, according to the nature of things and the teachings of experience, rather than by what *ought* to happen, if the Christian code of forbearance and universal fraternity swayed the conduct of men and of nations. We prefer war, therefore, for the enforcement of the laws, and the maintenance of the Constitution, to war for smaller interests and on lower grounds.

Our second reason for resisting the recognition of the Southern Confederacy is, that *we should thereby utterly disorganize and destroy our own.* The *Journal* must remember that this is not simply a matter of mutual convenience. It is not merely an arrangement for the accommodation of the parties concerned. It touches the foundation principles of government, and involves issues of far greater importance than the mere question of peace. The policy recommended by the *Journal of Commerce* would practically and effectually insert the *right of secession* into the Federal Constitution, and would establish the principle that any one State could dictate the policy of the Federal Government, or else repudiate its obligations and overthrow its supremacy. The *Journal* need not be warned of the fatal consequences of such a principle. How long would it be after its recognition, before other members of the Confederacy would invoke its shelter and plant themselves upon its sanction? How long would Virginia remain loyal to the Union, after some policy which her peculiar interests might require, should be discarded by the rest of the Union? How long would the great West acquiesce in such a policy as New-England or Pennsylvania might require? Upon such a basis every difference between States would become a menace of secession:—every party contest would threaten the Union with fresh disruption. And twenty years would not elapse before the whole Union would have crumbled into fragments, and the only relics of the great Republic would be a ganglion of warring States, each utterly insignificant in itself, and all powerless to benefit the race, or even to promote the welfare of their own inhabitants.

It is easy to say that these are future evils, and that all we have to do is to meet the emergencies of the present hour. But this is not true. No State was ever wisely ruled on such a basis. It is the special function of statesmen to foresee the future,—to trace to their remotest issues the principles involved in present action,—and to aim at the ultimate, the permanent welfare of the land, whose fate for all future time depends on the action of the present day. No policy is so fatal to a nation as that which consults only the present moment, and leaves the future to take care of itself. Our fathers, on such a basis, would never have achieved our independence,—would never have framed this glorious Union, which they committed to our hands as a sacred and perpetual trust. They welcomed war, which desolated their fields, robbed their households, and exhausted their strength through seven long years of turmoil and of blood, because they saw that the fruits of the struggle in future ages would amply reward them for the temporary evils and sacrifices which they encountered.

These are among the reasons why our Government cannot, with fidelity to its trust, recognize the independence of the Southern States, on any other basis than that which every nascent nation is compelled to take,—that of superior strength. The *Journal of Commerce* asserts the right of revolution on behalf of the new Confederacy. That is a right which *might* alone creates. It is not and cannot be recognized in any Constitution or in any code,—for it is the death of codes, and begins to live only when Constitutions die. If these States have the right to resist the General Government by force of arms, the Federal Government has the correlative right to repel the attack and preserve its own authority. If not, then it lacks the essential attribute of Government, and has no higher title to obedience from any individual than his own good pleasure. The South has rebelled against the Government of the United States. It has appealed to arms, the only arbiter, for the decision of its claim:—and it must abide the stern result.

A Call to Virginia!

The Old Dominion has reached the crisis of her existence. She stands upon the very verge of her fate. She must choose instantly and forever between the American Union and the New Confederacy. She has lost what she has long been striving for, the ability to control the conduct and decide the policy of either. South Carolina has snatched the decision from her hands, and plunged the Southern Confederacy into War with the United States. The Federal Government has accepted the issue, and it only remains for Virginia to decide *on which side she will range herself* in the coming contest. Her decision will be of momentous interest to the country and the world,—but of infinitely greater importance to herself than to anybody else.

Virginia cannot prevent war,—but she can determine its character, and limit both its area and its duration. If she decides to stand by the flag of the American Union, she will limit the struggle to the Gulf States, withhold from them the ability to make it protracted, and convert the whole war into a simple blockade of the Southern ports. If she decides to join the South, she will elevate the great rebellion into something like dignity from its magnitude, advance it 500 miles further north, to the very gates of the capital, make her own soil the scene of its greatest and its fiercest conflicts, and give it a vitality which may protract it for years.

What, moreover, would be the effect upon her internal interests of secession from the American Union? The first effect would be a division of the State into two distinct communities, from the same antipathies that have parted the North and the South. In half of Virginia to-day, and on an area of 31,500 square miles, there are only 23,000 slaves, with a white population of 450,000. If we make the division on the line between territories in which Freedom and Slavery are respectively the paramount interests, the former would take two-thirds of the territory and an equal proportion of the white population. The members from the free West, bordering on the Ohio River, have already proclaimed that the moment the ordinance of Secession is passed, they will raise the standard of revolt, in which they would be sustained by the whole force of the Federal Government.

The first effect of secession, consequently, will be, not only to blot out Virginia from her place in the Confederacy, but to expunge from history her very name, with all her traditions and memories, and national consciousness. With secession her political influence, which has so long controlled our national councils; her grand highway to the Ohio, so long the dream of her statesmen and legislators, and her vast system of public works, undertaken to transfer to Norfolk the commercial metropolis of the country, are all sacrificed in the common ruin. Her immense debt of some $40,000,000 will, of necessity, be repudiated. From its contraction, Western Virginia has enjoyed no advantage, and having seceded for good cause, she would never consent to a burden from which she had received no benefit. The interest on this public debt is now $2,000,000 annually. If she secedes, it is paid for the last time. By seceding she elects to make her own territory the theatre of the war, and takes the brunt of the contest, which will interfere with and embarass all her industrial operations to a degree that will render the payment of her obligations impossible, even if her territory remained united. *War, moreover, liberates the slave.* The North have been most reluctantly forced into this contest, which, in the already diminished value of its property, has cost it a greater sum than the value of every negro in Virginia. We are not going to end it till we have guarded against the recurrence of a similar outbreak. This is the talk of the man of business, the manufacturer and the merchant, who in the outset were almost unanimous against any step that threatened hostilities, and sympathized to a great extent with the South. All now call for *a final settlement.*

If Virginia goes, Slavery in Virginia goes with her. She loses the very thing for which she secedes. With Washington retained, (and it will be retained, if half a million of men can hold it,) it would not be long before two great streams of migration, one North and the other South, would send every negro out of the State. Virginia may as well understand, first as last, the temper of the North, which is as united to-day as are the people of Charleston,—that if she makes war by joining those in actual rebellion, we shall strike at her vulnerable point. We are no longer to be trifled or temporized with. We are ready for the contest. We did not provoke it. We sought every means to avoid it; but we go in for permanent peace, leaving no disturbing element to again, at an hour's notice, convulse and break up the country.

What is the other alternative presented? Loyalty and all the blessings of loyalty—all that Virginia has enjoyed for seventy years; perfect domestic quiet and order, every possible opportunity afforded for the development of her material interests, and a large share of the power and patronage of Government. Could any condition or position be more felicitous and desirable? Why is it to be changed for certain destruction? Only to satify such madmen as Wise, and such scoundrels as Floyd. Men of this kidney are the head and front of secession wherever it exists—disappointed politicians, and corrupt and swindling knaves. Can such men lead to any good results? Into what plight have they already plunged this good old State? The bonds are now selling at 60 cents on the dollar—a fair quotation of the bonds of a broken-down Western village. Her works of improvement are all stopped. They can be carried on only by the issue and sale of bonds, which every one now looks upon as removed hardly an inch from repudiation.

Have not the people of the State already had enough of secession? Do they not see that it blights whatever it strikes?—that law and property are synonymous terms, and that the violation of the one is the destruction of the other? If the State is half ruined under the threat of secession, where will she be when the overt act has brought down the strong arm of Government? She will soon find out the difference between Buchanan and his corrupt Secretaries, and Lincoln and his Cabinet at the head of affairs. The latter are going to try the experiment of attempting to enforce the laws. The people will stand by them in sufficient force to crush out all resistance, wherever or whenever made. They feel that the existence of Government and society itself depends upon the success of such an experiment. When a collision comes, their earnest conviction, which draws its inspiration from Freedom, and the mighty interests they have at stake, will, we are confident, be more than a match for that wild rage which draws its inspiration from negro Slavery.

Injustice to Major Anderson.

The one event which marred the general satisfaction of our people, yesterday, was a sweeping and most intemperate denunciation of Major Anderson, in the *Courier and Enquirer*, for his surrender of Fort Sumter. That journal does not hesitate to stigmatize him as a traitor to his country,—as having betrayed the fortress he was ordered to hold,—and as having been actually consulting the interests and serving the purposes of the enemy whom he professed to be resisting.

It is impossible to exaggerate the cruel injustice of such an assault. No man ought to know better than the editor of the *Courier and Enquirer* the unfairness of so rash and premature a judgment. Not a solitary fact concerning the retention, defence or surrender of Fort Sumter is officially known. We have had no authentic report whatever of the condition of the fortress, the number of guns or of men provided for its defence, the object of holding it, the instructions under which it was defended, the degree of resistance Major Anderson was directed to offer, or the circumstances which finally induced him to lower his flag. One would suppose that no commander would be condemned,—still less branded as a traitor to his country, in the utter absence of every fact essential to a just judgment of his conduct,—and on no better authority than the confused and contradictory jumble of reports, which the authorities of South Carolina permitted to come over the telegraphic wires. Yet the *Courier and Enquirer* has perpetrated this gross injustice towards an officer whose record is without a stain, whose loyalty to the Stars and Stripes has been proclaimed and proved over and over again, and who has not yet had an opportunity even to make public report of the steps he has taken, and still less, the slightest explanation of the course he has pursued.

Our object is simply to protest, on behalf of the great body of our citizens, against the very serious injustice, with which Major Anderson has been so hastily and prematurely condemned. We have not the slightest doubt that when the Government shall make public his instructions and official reports, (as we trust they will do without any needless delay,) he will be found to have performed his duty with entire fidelity, and the most perfect loyalty to the Government of the United States. It was no part of his duty to bring on a collision,—or to inaugurate the shedding of blood. On the contrary, it was his wish as it was the policy of the Government, to avoid to the very last moment every hostile act,—to throw upon the rebels the responsibility of commencing the war, and to make this responsibility so signal and conspicuous that all the world would hold them to it. Major Anderson acted upon this policy, with consummate ability and discretion, to the very last. But when the crisis arrived, and the rebel batteries were opened upon him, he lost no time in replying, nor did he surrender, so far as we have any information, until he was disabled by smoke and flame, the explosion of his own shells, the dislodgement of his guns, and the exhaustion of his men, from returning the tremendous fire which girdled him around on every side.

The complaint is made that he neither lost nor killed any men. This certainly is a remarkable incident, but we do not see why it should be deplored. A fortress may become untenable, even though every man in it may remain untouched. The world has outlived that vulgar taste for slaughter which measures the importance of a battle by the number of corpses left upon the field. If Fort Sumter had been a place of great importance to the United States, it would doubtless have been more desperately defended. But it is utterly useless for all practical purposes. Two ships-of-war, blockading the harbor, will be of more service than all its forts. And the only defence required was such a one as should vindicate the honor of the garrison, and throw upon the enemy the whole responsibility of beginning the war. Those objects have been accomplished—through the discretion and loyalty of Major Anderson.

The exultation of the Charlestonians over the surrender of Fort Sumter is merely the senseless merriment of a child over a new toy. Their fulsome laudation of his courage,—their denunciation of the fleet for failing to come to his aid, and their flourish on returning his sword, seem to us the swagger of men who do not in the least appreciate the serious business they have undertaken. Fort Sumter is an empty and a useless prize in their hands, and its surrender relieves the Government from a serious embarrassment. If they regard the capture of a combustible fort, manned by 80 men, by a force of 8,000 men, with ten or a dozen batteries, as a military exploit worth the boasting they have expended upon it, they will live to see their mistake.

Major Anderson will probably arrive in this City within a few days, and we hazard little in saying that he will receive a hearty and an enthusiastic welcome. It certainly is not the habit of the people of this City or country to condemn any man unheard.

An Incitation to Riot.

The art of suggesting evil acts while pretending to deprecate their execution, is one of the oldest and paltriest tricks in the portfolio of a demagogue. It is easy to inflame men by reciting imaginary wrongs, while the same time keeping on the safe side of the law by adding a prayer for "Christian forbearance." This is the tone adopted in Mayor Wood's Proclamation, to be found in another column—the arch-agitator of our City so wording his address as to convey an impression abroad that our "dangerous classes" are highly excited and tumultuous; whereas, in fact, the only appearance of anything like a riot which our City has yet seen, had for its object to make the editor of the *Herald* hang the American flag yesterday from the windows of his office.

Of direct purpose to Mayor Wood's last verbal irruption, there would seem none; but of indirect aims the amount is incalculable. It is designed to comfort the Secessionists by picturing this Metropolis as a scene of riot and pillage, in which the Mayor is called upon to read a sort of general riot act, and implore the turbulent people to "unite in obedience to the laws, in support of the public peace, in the preservation of order, and in the protection of property." These words, properly magnified and dwelt upon in the secession Press, cannot fail to be of good cheer and high hope to the Southern traitors. Such a manifesto must help materially to sustain the illusion under which they labor, that the City of New-York sympathizes with their treason; and may also prove satisfactory in the way of giving them some reason to believe that other communities are as deeply agitated, as lawless and as poverty-stricken as their own.

What can Mayor Wood mean when he asks us to "rally to the restoration of the Constitution and the Union as they existed in the days and in the spirit of our Fathers?" Does he wish us to have the late treasonable Preamble and Resolutions advocated by Mr. John Cochrane in the Mozart General Committee, committed to the flames by the hands of the common hangmen? Or does he desire that we shall revive and put in practice the memorable project of wrenching away the City of New-York from the balance of the State and annexing it to the Montgomery Confederation—a plan so vehemently urged in his Honor's ridiculous message to the Common Council at the commencement of this year? To have Mayor Wood advocating the adoption of "an honest effort" is refreshing from its novelty; but will our municipal Oracle have the goodness to explain where he has yet seen any evidence of "a riotous spirit" amongst the people of this City, and also with what special ceremonies and offerings we are to "rally to the restoration of the Constitution?"

Loyalty of the Irish Element.

The journals of secession, forced to abandon all hope that the Democracy throughout the Northern States have any sympathy with, or can be brought to sustain, their treason, are now falling back on our adopted citizens of Irish birth as certain allies in the struggle which had its opening scene in Charleston harbor. This conclusion they pretend to arrive at from various lines of argument, all of them false, but each having some faint semblance of probability.

It is true that the citizens indicated have, as a general rule, voted the straightest form of the Democratic ticket, but not, we are well assured, from any special affinity with the slaveholders. They voted it because erroneously impressed with the idea that the Democratic Party was the political organization most strongly pledged to uphold the Constitution and laws—their first allegiance being due to these instruments under their oath of naturalization, and their adherence to the Democratic Party arising mainly from their belief that it was the organization most devoted to "loyalty, true national progress, and the principles of religious liberty." The developments of the last six months have certainly not tended to strengthen these impressions, and our fellow-citizens of Irish birth are seldom slow in reading the political lessons of the day.

That they are essentially "a fighting race," is also true; but the conclusion drawn from this fact by the secession journals does not necessarily follow. Loyal to the Stars and Stripes by an instinct dating back to their infancy, in which America was the promised land of liberty and plenty could they but manage to reach its hospitable shores,—such martial ardor as they possess is much more likely to enlist itself in defence of the Union, than to incur the hardships of an ill-organized and poorly munitioned rebellion against the General Government. On this point, the expressed sentiment of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, N. Y. S. M., should be conclusive evidence—that military organization being Irish of the most pronounced and representative type, and its voice being all but unanimously raised in favor of volunteering upon any service considered necessary by the National Executive.

Our Southern Correspondence.—We received yesterday *five* letters from our correspondent at Charleston, and *six* from our Richmond correspondent,—all which have been delayed for several days in consequence of the freshets in the South.

We publish a portion of them this morning—the space at our command not being sufficient to give them all. Our letters from Charleston give an interesting description of events down to the very morning on which the bombardment of Fort Sumter commenced. As the authorities of Charleston saw fit, on commencing operations, to suppress our correspondent by consigning him to jail, on the foolish and false pretext that he was a spy, we have no account of subsequent proceedings from his pen.

Our letters from Richmond will be found highly interesting. It was believed that upon the first report of a collision between the Government and the Seceders, Virginia would join the latter. But our correspondent's letter shows that the news did not produce the effect that had been anticipated.

MONEY AND BUSINESS AFFAIRS.

See Second Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....APRIL 15.

1,000	Virginia St. 6s	89	
3,000	do	90	
20,000	do	90	
3,000	do	90¾	
2,000	N. Car. St. 6s	79	
2,000	Missouri 8s	82	
2,000	do	82¼	
5,000	do	82½	
20,000	do	82¾	
8,000	do	83	
30,000	do	83¼	
4,000	California St. 7s	93	
2,000	Penn C. W. L.	102¾	
1,000	Har. Isl M. B.	100¼	
3,000	M. So. 1st M. B.	85	
1,000	Ch. & N. W. S. F. B.	89	
1,000	D. L. & W. R. 1st M.	97	
2,000	Gal. & Ch. 1st M.	88	
5	Nic. Tra'sit Co.	93½	
200	Pac. Mail. SS. Co.	93	
500	do	93¾	
50	do	s30 73¾	
150	do	73¾	
50	do	b30 73¾	
50	do	s15 73¾	
450	N. Y. Central R.	73	
200	do	s30 73	
200	do	73¼	
200	do	73½	
50	do	b60 73¾	
50	do	b30 73¾	
300	Erie Railroad	22	
[illegible]	do	22¾	
[illegible]	do	22½	
[illegible]	Rock Island R.	45	
75	N. J. Cen. R.	110	

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	U.S. 6s, '81 Coup.	104¾	
15,000	do	104⅝	
15,000	U.S. 6s, 81, Reg.	104⅝	
5,000	Tres 12 ℔ cent. N.	103½	
4,000	Cal. State 7s	80	
25,000	N. Car St. 6s, s10	74½	
20,000	Tenn. St 6s, '90, s10	68	
6,000	Vir. State 6s, s10	66	
7,000	do	65	
44,000	Missouri St. 6s	55	
5,000	do	54½	
2,000	Mich. So 2d M. B	61	
11,000	C. & N. W. S. F. B.	80	
10,000	C. & N. W. 1st M.	87	
700	Pac. Mail St. Co.	75	
100	do	s10 74¾	
100	M. Y. Central R.	72½	
100	do	72¾	
100	do	b30 72¾	
150	do	72¾	
200	do	b4 72¾	
100	Erie Railroad	b30 22¾	
100	Mad. R. R.	34	
200	do	37½	
100	Harlem Railroad	13¾	
100	do	b10 13½	
100	Harlem R. Pref.	34½	
100	do	34	
100	do	b30 34	
100	Reading R.	33	
100	do	33¼	
100	do	32	
100	do	31	
100	do	30¾	
100	do	33¾	
100	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	13¾	
100	do	13½	
100	do	13¾	
100	Mich. Cen. R.	46	
100	do	45½	
100	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	30	
100	do	29½	
100	Panama Railroad	109	
100	do	107	
710	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	65	
275	do	64½	
150	do	64¾	
100	do	64	
1000	Gal. & Chic R.	66¾	
100	do	s4 66½	
100	Clev. & Tol. R.	27	
760	do	26	
200	do	26½	
200	do	26¾	
100	do	s30 26¾	
100	Chic. & R. I. R.	46	
100	do	45¾	
200	do	45¾	
100	do	s10 45¾	
100	Chic., Bur. & Q. R.	66¾	
200	do	s15 66¾	
100	Mil. & Miss. R.	9	
75	N. J. Cen. R.	110	

SECOND BOARD.

100	Har. R. Pref.	33	
250	do	33½	
100	do	31¾	
10	Mich. Cen. R.	46	
50	do	46	
100	do	b30 46	
400	do	b3 46	
325	M. So. & N. Ind. R.	13¾	
210	Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	67	
50	Mich. So. & N. I. G. S.	29¾	
150	do	29¾	
25	Panama Railroad	106¾	
110	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	64¾	
25	do	s30 64	
300	do	64⅝	
400	do	64¾	
150	do	64¾	
50	do	s15 64	
60	Galena & Chic. R.	67	
50	do	s15 66¾	
100	do	s10 66¾	
50	do	66¾	
100	do	s30 66	
100	Cleve. & Toledo R.	26¾	
100	do	b30 26¾	
450	Chi. & R. I. R.	s10 45¾	
100	do	45½	

MONDAY, April 15—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, April 13, 1861, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of April 6 :

Increase in Loans	$995,389
Increase in Specie	59,190
Decrease in Circulation	128,712
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	1,766,268

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season :

	April 14, 1860	April 13, 1861.	April 6, 1861.
Capital	$59,433,000	$69,307,000	$69,307,000
Loans	129,919 015	123,108 885	122,113 496
Specie	23 626 982	41,764,748	41,705,558
Circulation	8,775,297	8,801,429	8,930.141
Net Deposits	109,151,197	119 306,794	115 406 088
Undrawn	24.253 604	22,680,717	20,546,278
Unknown	84,897 593	96,926,078	94,859 810
In Sub-Treasury	7,413,975	10,441,278	8,486.494

The Bank return shows a moderate addition to the Loans and Discounts, principally from the employment of Money on Government securities. The transfer of Bullion on this account to the Sub-Treasury, makes no impression on the Specie average, which is fully equal to last week. This fact is owing to the further receipts of English and California Gold, which raise the present stock in Bank and Sub-Treasury to more than fifty-two millions. The line of Deposits at Bank is upon the present statement nearly two millions of dollars. The open market for Money to day is dull on Merchant bills, which find currency at Bank to the extent of the present demands of trade. On prime double signatures, the rates are 5@7 ℘ cent. ℘ annum, according to date. On demand loan to the Brokers, money is easy at 5@6 ℘ cent. A fair business is doing by a few of the lenders, but as a general remark the employment of Money is not active even at the cheap rates now quoted on the Street. The War excitement neither disturbs the confidence of Domestic lenders on Government and other approved Securities, nor induces the return of Foreign capital, so far as the rates and demand for Exchange authorize an opinion on this point. For the Boston mail Bills on London are quoted ¼@½ ℘ cent. lower than at the close of last week, 107½@107¾ for standard Bankers' and 106¼@107 for Southern Banks drawn on Paris, f.5.30@f.28¾.

The first effect of the President's Proclamation of rebellion and call for military support, in the morning papers, was to increase, of course, for the moment, the feverish anxiety of the Stock Exchange, and prices were seriously depressed on the Stocks of the Border States of the South, large amounts of which are known to be in pledge for the Western Bank Note Currency, and subject to fairly forced sales in this market, in consequence of the discredit and return of this Currency to the Bank Department of Illinois and Wisconsin. The prices on the speculative Railway Shares were also depressed, but not more than the serious nature of our National difficulties would reasonably lead to on the first officicial intimation of the existence of Civil War. As far as we are able to judge of the influences of the depression to-day, they relate in no respect to the probability that our political troubles are necessarily to seriously diminish our great Railway traffic with the West and Northwest; much less to render the lines unprofitable, while the whole volume of Provisions and Breadstuffs to come forward from that quarter this Spring and Summer, is bound to come by rail, now that the navigation of the Mississippi and the freedom of the New-Orleans market are practically closed or rendered unsafe against it. Viewed in this light, the market and demand at moderate figures for the leading New-York and Western shares, promise an early recovery from the preliminary War shock which they are now feeling. The Federal Funded Stocks to-day have not moved over ¼@1 ℘ cent., and Treasury paper remains at par for the 6 ℘ cents, and 102 for the higher rates of interest. The unanimity of the Stock Exchange, in support of the old flag of the country and the credit of the Government, is equally marked and commendable; and, while the present unhappy state of things is deeply regretted in Wall-street, there are few localities in which there is so little difference of sentiment on the question of maintaining the authority of the Government.

At the Second Board sales of $15,000 registered Stock of United States of 1881 sold at 92½, and $25,000 Coupon Stock at 90½, cash, and $15,000 of the latter at 90, seller 15 days, same as on Saturday afternoon. The State Securities for cash were much the same as at the early session, while on seller 50 days, prices were ¼@1 ℘ cent. lower. On the Railway Shares the difference from the morning sales was not important in price; a fair demand was shown for New-York Central and several of the Western roads; Central closing 73¼@¾ ℘ cent. After the printed list of the Second Board there was not much done either in the Board room or on the Street; the general market closing with some inclination to steadiness in prices, which left off about as follows :

Central	73½	Galena	66½
Erie	22	Rock Island	45
Hudson	37½	Quincy	66½
Harlem	75	Illinois Central	64¼
Harlem Preferred	33½	Toledo	26½
Reading	32¼	Missouris	54¾
Michigan Central	46	Virginias	65
Michigan Guaranteed	30½	Tennessees	68

The interest due May 1, 1861, on the Sinking Fund Bonds of the Michigan Southern Company will be paid on presentation of the coupons at the Bank of North America, No. 44 Wall-street. The interest due May 1, 1861, on such of the Michigan Southern First Mortgage Bonds as are not converted into Sinking Fund Bonds, will be paid on presentation of the Bonds at the office of the Company, and the payment thereof will be indorsed upon the Bond. The interest due May 1, 1861, on such of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company as are issued for the funded coupons of this class of Bonds, will be paid on presentation of the coupons at the Company's office.

The earnings by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad line in the first week of April were in

	1860.	1861.
Passengers	$11,373 44	$10 819 53
Freight	28,205 00	21,694 00
Total	$39 578 44	$32,513 53

The Foreign news by the *Fulton* this morning was scarcely referred to either on the Street or on 'Change. The absorbing interest was turned in the direction of the military preparations under the call of the President of the United States. The following is the latest in American Stocks in London :

American Railways, &c.	Closing prices.		Business.
United States 5 ℘ cent. red. 1874	89	@ 92	
Virginia State, 5 ℘ cent.	70	@ 75	
Do. 6 ℘ cent	68	@ 73	
Illinois Cen. 6 ℘ cent., red. 1875	82	@ 84 x.c.	83½ 83
Do. 7 ℘ cent. do 1875	85	@ 87	
Do. $100 shares, $80 paid dis.	27½	@ 28½	27
Do. do. all paid	71	@ 72	
Mich. Cen. 8s, cen., 1869	84	@ 88	
Do. (s. f'd) 8s, '82	86	@ 88	
Do. $100 shares	89	@ 95	
Michigan S. & North. Indiana 7 ℘ cent. (sinking fund) 1886	68	@ 70	
Do. $100 shares	13	@ 15	
New-York Central 6 ℘ cent. (sinking-fund) 1883	85	@ 87	
Do. do. 7 ℘ cent. 1864	91	@ 93	
Do. do. 7 ℘ cent. (s. f.) 1876	91	@ 93	
Do. do. 7 ℘ c.on. bs. 1876	92	@ 94	
Do. $100 shares	69	@ 71	
New-York & Erie 1st m., 7 ℘c. '67	93	@ 94	
Do. 2d mort., 7 ℘ cent., 1859	89	@ 91	
Do. 3d mort. 7 ℘c., '63, assent.	78	@ 80	
Do. Bonds, 7 ℘c., '62, '71, '75, &c.	56	@ 58	
Do. shares, assented	37	@ 38	
Panama Railroad 1st mort. 7 ℘ cent. 1865	99	@ 102	
Do. 2d mort. 7 ℘ cent. 1872	97	@ 99	
Pennsylvania Central Bonds, 1st mt., 6 ℘ cent., convert.	85	@ 87	
Do. 2d mort., 6 ℘ cent., ster.	86	@ 88 x.c.	
Do. $50 shares	36	@ 38	
Philadelphia and Reading Bs., 6 ℘ cent., 1870	75	@ 80	
Do. $50 shares	23	@ 26	

The following are the latest mail quotations for Exchange on New-York received by Mr. J. T. VAN VLECK, No. 4 Broad street :

		Premium.
April 13..	Philadelphia	par.
April 13..	Boston	par.
April 8..	New Orleans	¼ @ 1
April 8..	Mobile	⅛ @ ¼
April 13..	Baltimore	par. @ 1-10
April 13..	Washington	⅛ @ ⅜
April 10..	Charleston	3 @ 4
April 13..	Richmond	5½ @ 5¾
April 13..	Petersburgh	5½ @ 5¾
April 13..	Norfolk	4¾ @ 5¼
April 10..	Augusta	3 @ 3½
April 9..	Savannah	3 @ 3½
April 12..	Chicago	7 @ 7½
April 10..	Milwaukee	6 @ 6¾
April 12..	Cleveland	1 @ 1¼
April 11..	St. Louis	4 @ 4¾
April 11..	Louisville	⅜ @ ⅝
April 11..	Detroit	1 @ 1¼
April 12..	Cincinnati	⅜ @ ⅝
April 13..	Pittsburgh	1 @ 1¼
April 9..	Columbus, Ga	3 @ 4
April 8..	Montgomery	3¼ @ 4
April 6..	Macon	2¾ @ 3½
April 8..	Memphis	2¾ @ 3¼
April 8..	Canada	⅜ @ ⅝
April 11..	Fredericksburgh	4 @ 4½
April 10..	Alton, Ill.	8 @ 8½
April 10..	Dubuque	6½ @ 7
April 10..	Fayetteville	6½ @ 7

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS.

Banks.	Loans. April 13.	Loans. April 6	Specie. April 13	Specie. April 6.
Bk. of New-York	4,749,873	4,684,412	1,554,487	1,493,141
Manhattan Co.	5,132,295	4,943 554	1,860,764	2 018,004
Merchants' Bank	5,324,122	5,202,666	1,893 503	2,031,103
Mechanics' Bank	3,719,402	3,588,598	1,322 714	1,311,955
Union Bank	2,460,699	2,463,260	979,061	817,077
Bk. of America	5,213,272	5,286,843	4,266,696	4,254,094
Phenix Bank	3,130 227	3,051,875	945,573	899 853
City Bank	2,173,032	2,168,384	827 837	817,716
Tradesmen's Bk.	1,899,336	1,903,822	248,791	247 099
Fulton Bank	1,323,330	1,326,695	608 089	484,758
Chemical Bank	2,068,269	2,135 826	1,432,586	1,478,185
Merch. Exch. Bk.	2,026,400	2,002,533	637,110	639,004
National Bank	2,145,768	2,115,385	431,324	420,063
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	1,454,972	1,474,865	502,343	462 941
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	948,986	934,456	309,722	306,612
Greenwich Bank	694,586	682 843	144,723	139,031
Leather Man. Bk.	1,746,720	1,740,381	597,438	580,793
Seventh Ward Bk.	3,612,535	1,582,653	468,905	479,741
Bk. St. New-York	3,613,535	3,613,054	1,275,964	1,278,913
Am. Exchange Bk	6,847,967	7,290,275	2,931,387	2,203 531
Bk. of Commerce	13,725 496	13,355 072	2,561,029	3,509,629
Broadway Bank	3,570,441	3,504,984	1,361,234	1,613,359
Ocean Bank	1,653 778	1,686,642	380,100	338 307
Mercantile Bank	2,830,294	2,409,173	684,323	706,900
Pacific Bank	935,628	956,641	290,972	291 732
Bank of Republic	3,795,747	3,796,138	1,454,611	1,461,241
Chatham Bank	743,461	760 519	176 883	141 626
People's Bank	636,141	641,141	152 830	144,035
Bank of N. Am.	1,757,134	1,775,345	425,783	357,683
Hanover Bank	1,530,603	1,557,982	339,978	342,652
Irving Bank	813 780	804 828	198,109	205,373
Metropolitan Bk.	7,067 336	7,129,492	2,606 878	2,507,623
Citizens' Bank	759,010	747,491	262,460	301,801
Nassau Bank	1,672,312	1,601,476	576,996	556,165
Market Bank	1,537,645	1,541,575	367,381	356,417
St. Nicholas Bk.	1,042 539	1,033 880	286,731	286,768
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	2,275,151	2,273,846	485,962	483,358
Corn Exch. Bank	1,509 751	1,526,963	308,604	313,139
Continental Bank	2,766,475	2,788,706	1,022,756	1,027,305
Bk. of Commw'lth	943 042	921,112	399,401	326 281
Oriental Bank	478,489	480,997	118,983	114,198
Marine Bank	995,149	964 225	177,934	183,632
Atlantic Bank	530,059	533,337	78,094	73,638
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	2,413,928	2,472,764	742,786	718 377
Park Bank	4,843,657	4,715,003	2,847,115	2,537,805
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n	773,084	787 174	207,068	217,146
Grocers' Bank	504,283	534,079	130,586	118,741
North River Bk.	608,869	614,972	138,192	128,100
East River Bank	322 608	343,489	66,374	69 992
Manuf. & Mer. Bk.	786,857	784,477	268 113	231,560
N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	410 148	397,493	46,078	45,130
N. Y. Exch. Bank	320,483	322,864	22,990	21,602
Bull's Head Bank	513,268	495 075	79,624	69,222
N. Y. County Bk.	363 060	364 108	118,401	94,457
Total	133,108,885	132,113,496	47,[illegible]48	41,705,558
	Increase $995,389		Increase $59,190	

Banks.	Circulation. April 13.	Circulation. April 6.	Deposits—Net. April 13.	Deposits—Net. April 6.
Bk. of New-York	417,356	424,771	3,580,180	3,444,719
Manhattan Co.	386,377	392,308	4,274,951	4,344,165
Merchants' Bank	172 857	174,585	4,160,022	4,191,227
Mechanics' Bank	289,551	292,904	3,136 868	2,803,885
Union Bank	218,276	225,338	2,497,700	2,376 [illegible]
Bk. of America	125,613	125,333	4,144,797	4,123,065
Phenix Bank	135,882	138,984	2,309,492	2,160,567
City Bank	.....	.....	1,956,308	1,947,377
Tradesmen's Bk.	307,499	294,863	717,799	682,314
Fulton Bank	195,279	199 543	1,326,178	1,327,105
Chemical Bank	368,873	360,586	2,877,757	2,934,717
Merch. Exch. Bk.	117,873	121,978	1,460,586	1,376,725
National Bank	160,660	171,637	1,137,423	1,139,791
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	258,903	260,073	1,195,419	1,159,499
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	155,049	160 882	846,101	804 379
Greenwich Bank	162,262	164,330	488,817	462,705
Leather Man. Bk.	297,186	303,162	1,298,748	1,155,515
Seventh Ward Bk.	204 332	203 250	748,305	712,747
Bk. St. New-York	221,183	233,838	2,634,228	2,621,067
Am. Exchange Bk.	192,443	200,709	5,067,044	4,990,102
Bk. of Commerce	1,975	1,975	7,317,067	7,600,325
Broadway Bank	268,819	272,356	3,918,206	4,035,065
Ocean Bank	99,284	102,897	1,046,642	1,010,075
Mercantile Bank	24,736	26,211	2,071,318	1,958,706
Pacific Bank	137,261	141,394	817,975	799,724
Bk. of Republic	269,549	195,774	3,410 681	3,271,880
Chatham Bank	109 773	113,947	830,179	476,107
People's Bank	96,831	97 899	471,343	461,343
Bank of N. Am.	96,485	96,617	1,175.743	1,166,817
Hanover Bank	78,716	72,810	838,302	780,472
Irving Bank	121,710	120,334	645,867	636,630
Metropolitan Bk.	245,129	251,775	5,621,311	5,674,876
Citizens' Bank	151,951	153,506	704,270	646,745
Nassau Bank	125,618	124,622	1,209,620	1,151,290
Market Bank	214 390	216,677	1,002,693	1,179 295
St. Nicholas Bank	83,426	85,158	704,496	697,534
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	285,269	306,434	1,367,915	1,315,889
Corn Exch. Bank	128 636	126,244	764,787	817,405
Continental Bank	186,152	187,847	1,717,693	1,718,079
Bk. of Commw'lth	213,484	215,422	980,967	776,380
Oriental Bank	90,101	90,326	371,205	364,609
Marine Bank	144,419	143,319	577,908	555,428
Atlantic Bank	84,094	87,174	260,208	239,202
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	187,606	190 430	1,864,935	1,876,048
Park Bank	170 098	179,158	5,678,699	5,180,246
Mech. Bk'g Assn.	85,569	86,643	824,487	826,313
Grocers' Bank	47,819	50 973	368,758	387,351
North River Bank	75,961	73,754	471,200	468,699
East River Bank	67,619	69,922	249,209	259,440
Manuf. & Mer. Bk.	131 702	135,195	847,385	853,085
N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	137,858	139,663	175,284	176,943
N. Y. Exch. Bk.	79 567	80,827	260,453	259,570
Bull's Head Bank	122.516	123 665	456 766	455 294
N. Y. County Bk.	78,879	76,980	300 654	293,931
Total	8,801,429	8,930,141	96,826,078	94,859,810
	Decrease $128,712		Increase $1,766,268	

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, April 15.

Stocks heavy. Pennsylvania State Fives, 86; Reading Railroad, 16¼; Morris Canal, 49; Long Island Railroad, 9½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 38½. Sight Exchange on New-York at par@1-10 ℘ cent. discount.

[Advertisement.]

TO NEWS AGENTS.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE,

Having thoroughly completed its arrangements to have all its forms stereotyped, can now supply al orders by the early trains. Duplicate sets of plates enable us to print the same matter on two of Hoe's Lightning Presses at the same time. The great increase in the circulation of the *Tribune* has rendered this step absolutely necessary. Address

THE TRIBUNE, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

VERTIGO DIZZINESS OR GIDDINESS are among the most disagreeable ailments to which we are subject. Holloway's Pills are a certain cure for these complaints. A single box of them will keep the stomach clean and the head clear for years.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes and Herring's New Patent Burglar-Proof Safes, lined with patent crystalised iron—the only material that cannot be drilled. No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Absolute and efficacious cures of Corns and Bunions without immediate or subsequent inconvenience, by Messrs. RENDALL, No. 365 Broome-street. Thousands of the most conclusive and satisfactory testimonials can be seen at the office.

[Advertisement.]

THE GREAT BANK ROBBERY.

HERRING'S SAFE

FOILS THE BURGLARS

AND PRESERVES

$500,000.

NEW-YORK, March 27, 1861.

Messrs. Herring & Co., No. 251 Broadway :

GENTLEMEN; You have already been well informed, through the columns of the daily papers, of the desperate attempt made upon our Money Vault, and the Fire and Burglar proof Safe made by you for our Bank a few years ago. Although our vault was very strongly built, and provided with heavy Doors and the best of Locks the attempt upon the Vault was successful.

The rogues succeeded in undermining the Vault by digging a tunnel some seventy feet long under the adjoining building, and terminating at the base of the Vault itself. Here they commenced their operations upon a large scale; and, after removing the front part of the heavy stone foundation, which was strongly laid in cement, they reached the large flag-stone which formed the floor of the Vault. This stone was broken by means of a Jack-screw of great power, and the interior of the Vault thus reached.

Your Safe now became the great point of attack, and bravely did it resist every effort, holding secure its entire trust (property amounting to $500,000) against all the tools and ingenuity of the burglars.

The first great aim seemed to be to drill into the safe, but although some thirty holes were made in the outer casing, the hardened iron forming the centre lining turned the point of every tool. Disappointed here, they now attempted to dissect the safe, and endeavored to force the strong framework apart. After removing one bar, and partially cutting off another, they gave this up, and all further operations proved unavailing. Our confidence in your safe has been reassured, and we would further add, for the benefit of the public and to your credit, that had they even succeeded in getting through the outer casing or shell of the Safe, which they did not do, that three more thicknesses of metal still remained, and each of these, in our opinion, would have given them more trouble than the single one by which they were so completely foiled.

When the great resources of these burglars are considered, the opportunity to work *from Saturday night to Monday morning*, the great number of the box kind of tools in their possession, and the skill and ingenuity displayed, we have reason to feel proud of your Safe.

We wish you to send the large safe purchased by us at your store, to our new Banking House, in Greenwich-street, and as as soon as we get moved you shall have the old one as a trophy.

S. VAN DUZER,
President N. Y. Exchange Bank.

HERRING'S CHAMPION DURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, made of Boiler Iron, lined with the new patent CRYSTALIZED IRON, (which cannot be drilled) and inside casing of bars of Steel, are the only reliable security from Bank Robbers and expert thieves.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES—the best security from Fire now known.

HERRING & CO., No. 251 Broadway.
FARREL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia.
HERRING & CO., New-Orleans.
HERRING & CO., Chicago.

[Advertisement.]

"THE FLAG OF OUR UNION."—That noble song, by Gen. MORRIS, is sung by Miss DAWSON, every Afternoon and Evening, bearing proudly the glorious old flag, at Barnum's Museum. It does the heart good to witness the outbursts of patriotism when those 34 Stars shine and the Stripes flutter in the breeze. Cheer after cheer salutes it, and the fair vocalist is applauded, to the echo, as she retires waving it triumphantly.

[Advertisement.]

PRICES OF ENGLISH CARPETING REDUCED!—A great opportunity now offered for bargains in new Spring carpeting; English medallion and velvet carpets, 6-4 wide; Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpeting, rugs, mats, matting, window shades, table and piano covers, druggets, stair carpets and rods, Dutch carpeting, &c., displayed in the spacious salesrooms, at HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 99 Bowery. Housekeepers and carpet buyers are invited to call.

[Advertisement.]

BUTLER'S Patent Crude Resin Gas Apparatus, for country residences, factories, &c., has been pronounced the standard. Over two hundred now in use attest their superior merits. Send for a descriptive pamphlet, or call on JOHN BUTLER, Nos. 112 Fulton and 15 Henry-st., Brooklyn, L. I.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—Look in at the great manufacturing dépôt of WARNER, PECK & Co., No. 579 Broadway, opposite Niblo's, for new styles of gas fixtures.

$8 at Fine Black Cloth Frock Coats, EVANS', Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

$8 at Fine Black Cloth Frock Coats, EVANS', Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

$8 at Fine Black Cloth Frock Coats, EVANS', Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

$6 at Elegant Spring Suits, EVANS', Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

Spring Clothing.—We call the attention of MEN, who are about purchasing their Spring Clothing, to our assortment of Business Coats, Vests and Pants and SPRING OVERCOATS.

Our assortment of BOYS', YOUTHS' and YOUNG MEN'S CLOTHING, adapted to the present and coming season, was never as desirable and complete as now.

ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
No. 507 Broadway, (under the St. Nicholas Hotel.)

Purify the Blood.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS
AND
PHŒNIX BITTERS

Cure Scrofula, Ulcers, Scurvy, or Eruptions of the Skin, and all diseases arising from impure blood. Bilious and Liver complaints, Costiveness, Sick Headache, Nervous Headache, Dyspepsia, and every kind of weakness of the digestive organs yield to their curative properties. Prepared by Dr. WM. B. MOFFAT, and for sale at his office, No. 335 Broadway; at his branch office, No. 186 Church-st., and by druggists generally.

CASH
PAID FOR
Rags,
CANVAS, BAGGING, ROPE,
AND ALL OTHER KINDS OF
PAPER-MAKER'S STOCK,
AT
No. 59 Cliff-st.,
New-York.

Trusses.—RADICAL CURE OF HERNIA OR RUPTURE.—Dr. S. N. MARSH, of the well known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st. Astor House, opposite St Paul's Church, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss. Also, a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings, for varicose veins; Female supporters, Shoulder-braces, improved Suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities. A lady in attendance.

Batcheler's Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill-effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

The Stereoscopic Emporium, Wholesale and Retail.—E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. Photographic materials for amateurs and the trade. DEPOT OF PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS, CARD PHOTOGRAPHS OF CELEBRITIES. List sent on receipt of stamp.

Espencheid's Spring Style of Gentlemen's Dress Hat for 1861, is the perfection of symmetry and grace. The handsomest hat he has ever turned out, and not to be surpassed here or elsewhere. The price, as of yore, $3 50.

ESPENCHEID, No. 118 Nassau-st.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines—At reduced prices, with Glass Cloth-Presser, improved Loop-Check, new style Hemmer, Binder, Corder, &c. Office No. 508 Broadway, New-York.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

Humphrey's Homeopathic Specifics,
DEPOT NO. 562 BROADWAY.
The only true and genuine article. Beware of imposition.

New Within Reach of All.
GROVER & BAKER'S
CELEBRATED NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES,
$50 and upwards. No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Batcheler's new invented Wigs and Toupees are truly wonderful specimens of art. Call and see them at No. 16 Bond-st., or send for a measure card.

The Ladd & Webster Sewing-Machine may now be had for Fifty Dollars.
LADD, WEBSTER & CO, No. 309 Broadway.

Use
A. W. THOMPSON & CO.'S
CELEBRATED
TOMATO CATSUP,
Prepared from the
FRESH TOMATO,
and free from all
IMPURITIES.
Sold by all grocers.

To News Agents.
THE NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE,
Having thoroughly completed its arrangements to have all its forms stereotyped, can now supply all orders by the early trains. Duplicate sets of plates enable us to print the same matter on two of Hoe's Lightning Presses at the same time. The great increase in the circulation of the TRIBUNE has rendered this step absolutely necessary. Address
THE TRIBUNE,
New-York.

Flowers and Plants.
Comprising everything useful and ornamental for the GARDEN.
Descriptive catalogues and fresh samples daily.
PETER HENDERSON, No. 9 John-st.

Moldavia Cream forces the Hair and Whiskers to grow luxuriantly. Sold at W. A. BATCHELOR'S new invented Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

MARRIED.

ARGUIMBAU—LOGAN.—By Rev. Mr. Quinn, of St. Peter's Church, Jan. 1, 1860, DANIEL V. ARGUIMBAU to EMMA LOGAN.

LEONARD—COUTANT.—In Eastchester, on Wednesday evening, April 10, by Rev J. L. Cautant, WILLIAM H. LEONARD, of Newtown, L. I., to JULIA A. COUTANT, daughter of GEORGE COUTANT, of the former place.

FRANKLIN—MONTFORT.—At Cedar Swamp, L. I., on Thursday, April 11, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. John C. Lowe, WALTER FRANKLIN, of East Norwich, to ANNIE AMALIA, daughter of J. Madison Montfort.

KELLOGG—HALL.—

AUCTION SALES.

CALVIN T. HAINES, Auctioneer.
By J. W. DIMICK,
Crystal Store, Nos. 280 and 282 Canal-st., near Broadway.
TUESDAY, April 16,
at 11 o'clock, at his store,
J. W. DIMICK
will continue the sale of his
Wholesale stock of
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS, RUGS, MATS, &c.,
at auction.
Any quantity of yards will be cut that purchasers require.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.
AUCTION NOTICE.
EXECUTORS' SALE.
SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, VALUABLE OIL-PAINTINGS, CARRIAGES, HARNESS, &c., BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell by auction, on TUESDAY, April 16, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 48 Bond-st., all the furniture in said house, made to order, consisting of velvet and Brussels carpets, large mantel and pier mirrors, parlor suites of rosewood, covered with silk damask; extra heavy gilt cornices, green and gold brocatel curtains, with tassels and loops; muslin window shades, rosewood secretary bookcase, rosewood side board, one rosewood piano, elegant carved rosewood suite in green silk damask, two rosewood tables, carved rosewood suites in crimson and gold damask lace curtains, gilt and bronze chandeliers, rosewood wardrobe with mirror, mahogany chairs, rosewood bedsteads, paillasses and mattresses, velvet tapestry, Brussels and Axminster carpets, oil-cloths, one set of Moreen curtains. Catalogues at the Auctioneer's office.

SOLOMON DINGEE, Auctioneer.
BY DINGEE & HOLDEN.
Office No. 8 Pine-st.
AUCTION SALE
OF GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
FRIDAY, April 19, at 10 A. M.
At the Store No. 823 Broadway.
Retail stock of gentlemen's furnishing goods will be offered in small lots suitable for the retail trade and gentlemen wanting fine goods for their own use. The stock comprises gentlemen's vests and pants, silk, merino and Lisle thread gloves, hose and half-hose, shirts, collars and almost everything usually kept in a first-class Broadway furnishing store. Also, lease and fixtures. Sale positive, and without reserve. Catalogues ready on the day of sale, at the store No. 823 Broadway.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell on WEDNESDAY, April 17, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at No. 50 West 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.,
All the furniture contained therein, consisting of mirrors, curtains, carpets, rosewood and brocatel suites fine mahogany bedsteads, chairs, &c.; marble-top tables, mattresses and other bedding, cottage bedroom suites, gas chandeliers and brackets, oilcloth, shades, kitchen ware, &c., &c. Catalogues on day of sale.

DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—DANIEL S. HOUGH will sell, TO-MORROW, (Wednesday,) April 17, at 10½ o'clock, from No. 15 Clinton-place, near Broadway, a superb assortment of elegant rosewood parlor and chamber furniture, velvet and Brussels carpets pier and mantel mirrors, rich carved oak dining room furniture, a fine assortment of china and silver table-ware, cutlery, &c. Also a superior toned 7 octave rosewood piano, heavily embroidered lace window drapery, bronzes, china vases, Parian figures, &c. This sale embraces a very large assortment of most excellent goods, in fine order, and to be sold without reserve. Catalogues at house on morning of sale.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
BY JOSEPH HEGEMAN, WEDNESDAY, April 17, at 9 o'clock A. M., at No. — Hoyt-st., between State and Atlantic sts., rosewood piano, rosewood parlor suite, in blue and silver brocatel; walnut chamber furniture, 2 large splendid oval mirrors, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, mattresses, China, glass, silver-plated ware, 3 chandeliers and brackets, &c., &c. Same day, at 1 o'clock P. M., at No. 100 Pacific-st., between Clinton and Henry sts., a large and general assortment of good rosewood, mahogany and walnut parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, mattresses, bedding, 2 pier glasses; Brussels, ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, &c. Catalogues at salesrooms.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 10 1-2 o'clock, at Salesroom No. 85 Nassau-st., household furniture, consisting in part of rosewood and mahogany parlor suites, covered in brocatel and hair cloth, viz., tête à têtes, parlor and arm chairs, rosewood and mahogany marble-top centre tables, bookcases, Brussels and ingrain carpets, superior dining tables, buffets, dining chairs, marble-top dressing bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, hair mattresses, wardrobes, lounges, &c., &c. Also, at 12 o'clock, in front of salesroom, one bay mare, wagon harness, blanket; kind and gentle in saddle or harness.

RENAT H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., WILL SELL at auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 17, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a handsome and stylish lady's bay saddle horse, perfectly kind and gentle; can either trot or canter if desired; will go in single or double harness, and warranted sound; is about 15 hands high, 7 years old, and pronounced a perfect gem as a saddle horse. Also, a beautiful light wagon, made to order, and nearly new.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, brogans, gaiters and findings at auction, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on THURSDAY, April 18, at 10 o'clock, at store No. 30 Dey-st., being the entire stock of a jobbing house, in good order and valued at $40,000. Included in this sale are ten thousand pairs of men's, women's, misses' and children's copper-nailed shoes fresh from the factory. The whole to be sold without reserve, by order of J. N. TIFFT, Assignee.

S. & J. BOGART, Auctioneers.
THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, AT THE auction rooms, No. 1 North William-st., mortgage sale of household furniture, consisting of solid mahogany extension dining table, bureau, sofas chairs, Brussels, 3-ply and ingrain carpets, oil cloths; large lot of cottage bedsteads, hair mattresses, bedding oil paintings, dining-room chairs, kitchen furniture; lot of druggist's drawers. N. B.—A deposit will be required from all purchasers.

P. C. BUCKLEY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL ON THURSDAY, APRIL 25, AT 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of B. Leffingwell, Esq., Referee, No. 96 James-st., 25x100 feet 5 in., frame building; No. 98 James-st., 20x75, 3-story brick building; No 100 James-st., 20x74, 3-story brick building. Maps at the Office, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey Court. SMITH & WOODWARD, Attorneys, No. 74 Wall-st.

WELLINGTON A. CARTER, Auctioneer.
GROCERIES, FIXTURES, HORSE, & FEED-WAGON.—Auction, TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 1,356 Broadway, corner of 41st st.; stock and fixtures therein, comprising staple groceries, segars, liquors, tobacco, store trade, counter, shelving, cases, pump, scales and refrigerator. Also, brown horse, feed-wagon, sleighs, harness, top-wagon. Deposits required.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.
AUCTION NOTICE—FINE ARTS. THE PUBlic are specially invited to examine the superb collection of pictures water colored drawings, aquarella, &c., belonging to the collection of J. P. Beaumont, Esq., now on exhibition in our gallery, No. 23 Nassau st. having been selected in Europe by him, and not before exhibited.

J. H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.
MORTGAGE SALE.—J. H. BURLEY WILL sell, THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads chairs, tables, sofas, sofa-beds, mirrors, carpets, oilcloths, mattresses, feather beds, kitchen furniture, &c.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, LET, LEASE OR EXCHANGE.
9 lots northeast corner 11th-av. and 24th-st.
12 lots and water right on north side 86th-st.
12 lots, with house, corner 3d-av. and 86th-st.
24 lots on 109th, 110th, 111th and 118th sts. between 4th and 5th avs.
4 lots west side 4th-av., between 115th and 116th sts.
Also about 15½ acres at Kingsbridge.
Apply to A. FINDLAY, No. 5 Tryon-row.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED.—The three story brick and brown stone basement house and lot No. 248 West 22d-st. The lot is 21x98 feet. House 60 feet deep and in excellent order. A portion of the purchase money can remain on mortgage if desired. The furniture will be sold in whole or in part, or be rented with the house. Apply as above, or to D. DRAKE SMITH, No. 57 William-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY, BASEMENT and sub-cellar brown-stone front houses Nos. 15, 19 and 21 2d-place, Brooklyn; lots 20 feet 1½ inches by 123 feet 8½ inches; houses built with all the modern improvements; will be sold cheap and on easy terms. For particulars, apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—ON ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-fifth-st., south side, between 4th and 5th avs., (Harlem) a newly-built brown-stone house, with one or two lots, if desired; each lot 22 by 100 ft. in house 26 by 43, with modern improvements connected with street sewer. Price, $9,000. Terms liberal. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 121 Nassau-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—A FIRST-CLASS 4-story modern dwelling in 10th st., Brevoort-place, near Broadway, recently painted and decorated by Woodward and Pearse, in an elegant manner. Mirrors and gas fixtures go with the house. For cards to view and other facts apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED—On Stuyvesant-square, the first-class brown stone house No. 147 East 15th-st. It possesses all the modern improvements and is in excellent order: lot 130 feet deep. For particulars apply to RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st., or on the premises, from 1 to 3 P. M.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE dwellings, on Murray Hill, Nos. 45 and 47 East 37th st., designed, built and finished in the very best manner, with black walnut stairs, doors and trimmings, replete with all the modern improvements. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—EIGHT LOTS ON THE WEST SIDE of 2d-av., whole front between 77th and 78th sts., 204x105 feet deep. Can be subdivided into 14 smaller lots. Avenue is regulated, and 4-foot sidewalk laid. Terms easy. Apply to D. McMAHON, No. 271 Broadway, Rooms Nos. 12 and 13.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ON GILFORD-PLACE, 45th-st., between 3d and Lexington avs., brown-stone front houses, with all the modern improvements; also, a house on 55th-st., between 3d and 3d avs. Inquire on the premises 45th-st. Terms easy.

FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL—100 FEET east of Lexington-av., in 38th-st., two small first-class, three-story, high-basement, brown-stone houses, with modern improvements, on easy terms. Inquire on the premises, or No. 99 opposite.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—DWELLING IN West 15th-st., old No. 116, new No. 152. Apply to ROBERT J. BROWN, No. 192 Broadway.

WILLIAMSBURGH HOUSES FOR SALE cheap, or to let, with all the modern improvements; rents $480 to $600. C. COCKCROFT, No. 8 Pine-st.

COAL.

COAL.—LIVERPOOL COAL AT $10 PER CHALdron. SIDNEY COAL at $8 per ton.
CANNEL COAL at $12 per ton.
Screened and delivered to any part of the City.
Coal Yard, No. 341 2d-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE WINES BUILDING.—Apply at the Times Office, to GEORGE JONES, or at Room No. 3, to JAMES M. SMITH.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE NEW AND ELEgant five-story, marble-front store on the northeast corner of Broome and Greene sts., 50 feet front on Broome st. by 100 on Greene-st., with vaults on both streets, and basement 13 feet high. Can be divided into two stores if required.
Also, the first floor and basement of the adjoining store on Broome-st., 25x95 feet; both stores are built in the most substantial manner, and the vaults covered with granite flagging.
Also, a five-story, marble-front store, 22x75 feet, on the north side of Howard-st., 100 feet west of Broadway.
The above stores will be ready for occupation by the middle of April, or before.
Apply to ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., between 13 and 14 o'clock, or to Mr. GRIFFITH THOMAS, Architect, No. 473 Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH BASEment house No. 1,248 Broadway, with all the modern improvements, containing 24 rooms, exclusive of kitchen and laundry, and good yard, suitable for a large private family or first class boarding house. Also, several suites of apartments, with all modern conveniences, in a very desirable location. Apply to ENOCH ARMITAGE, Dingee & Holden's upper office. No. 1,244 Broadway, or EDMUND MURRY, No. 68 William-st.

TO LET—THE FOLLOWING DESIRABLE houses: 148 East 13th-st. 4-story, high-stoop. $1,200
Nos. 144, 146 and 153 East 13th-st., English basement. 1,100
Nos. 210 and 269 2d-av., English basement, each..... 900
No. 137 East 19th-st., high-stoop..... 800
No. 192 East 15th-st., high-stoop..... 700
Nos. 202½, 206 and 210 East 20th-st., brown-stone, English basement..... 600
Apply to T. McFARLAN, No. 180 19th-st., near 3d-av.

TO RENT ON MURRAY HILL—FURNISHED or unfurnished, one of the most desirable English basement houses in the City. The house has a depth of 100 feet, and half of the adjoining lot. Price, furnished, $2,500; without furniture, $2,000. Will be let for one or more years. Inquire of S. W. BENEDICT, Broadway, corner 35th-st., or L. MURRAY FERRIS, Jr., No. 42 South-st.

TO LET—A FINELY FITTED UP LARGE STORE —a capital stand for a shoe or dry goods store, or any respectable business. The store is 90 feet deep, handsomely shelved and countered on each side, with a basement 50 feet deep under the store. The whole house can be had if desired. Rent very low. Apply to PETER A. BERT, Auctioneer, Real and House Estate Agent, No. 382 Grand-st., Williamsburgh.

TO LET CHEAP.—ONE MARBLE FRONT three-story high stoop and basement house, $500, one do., $475; also three brick houses, with marble trimmings, in a row of eleven houses: all modern conveniences. Inquire on the premises, 33d-st., one hundred feet east of 2d-av., or of J. E. SHAW, No. 82 Nassau-st., from 12 to 4 o'clock.

TO LET, LEASE, OR FOR SALE.—THE steam saw and planing mill, with powerful engine and boilers, in 20th st., near the East River. Also, lots on 19th and 20th sts., and water front, suitable for coal yards, stone yards or similar business. Apply to BANKS & ANDERSON, No. 54 Wall-st., or at the East River Bank, No. 680 Broadway.

BROADWAY STORE TO LEASE.—THE large, new, marble five-story building, 26½ by 120 feet, No. 724 Broadway, opposite the New-York Hotel, to lease, finished throughout in the most thorough manner; plate-glass windows, Croton fixtures, &c. Possession immediately. Apply to JOHN WOLFE, No. 26 Warren-st.

TO LET.—BOARDING HOUSE DOWN TOWN and FURNITURE FOR SALE.—A large three-story and attic house, with high basement, on south side of St. John's Park. Has water and gas. A very desirable location; most of present boarders desire to remain; present tenant desires to go into the country. Inquire at No. 16 Beach-st.

TO LET—RENT $600—THE TWO ENGLISH BASEment houses, 4 story, Nos. 145 and 145½ West 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Gas and water throughout. First-rate neighborhood; 100 feet street. Inquire of J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 442 8th-av., or GEO. B. WHITFIELD, No. 262 Water-st., near Peck-slip.

TO LET.—A COTTAGE-HOUSE IN BROOKLYN, with 4 or 8 lots of ground, corner of Quincy-st., east of Bedford-av., and extending to Gates-av.; a 26 feet front cottage-house, side-extension, gas and water, with 7 or 8 lots of ground. Possession immediately. Rent $300.

TO LET—ON 54TH ST., NORTH SIDE, 137 FEET east of 8th-av. and west of Broadway, a new white marble-front house, 18.9x50, with modern improvements. Rent $750. Seen from 1 to 4 o'clock. Apply to RAYNOR & BLACKWELL, No. 1 125 Broadway, or A. B. BELKNAP, No. 20 Exchange-place.

TO LET—NO. 868 BROADWAY, IN THE BUILDing next above Grace Church, the store, basement and sub cellar, in size each 25 feet by 110, suitable for house-furnishing store, piano or cabinet furniture warerooms, or carpet repository. Rent $1,600. Apply in the store, from 3 to 2½ P. M.

TO LET—A CONVENIENT FOUR STORY ENGlish basement brick house, with modern improvements, No. 21 East 20th-st., next door west of Lexington-av., in a good neighborhood. Rent, $550. Apply to J. H. DOUGHTY, No. 153 Bowery, from 12 to 3. Can be seen after 10 o'clock A. M.

TO LET.—THE FOLLOWING DWELLINGS, HAVing all the modern improvements, three story brick houses Nos. 85, 89 and 91 West 41st-st., near 7th-av and Broadway. Also, No. 239 West 31st-st., near 8th-av. Rents moderate. Apply to J. B. NONES, No. 262 Broadway.

TO LET—A NEAT COTTAGE OF 17 ROOMS, INcluding a large dining-room; gas and water in; No. 127 South 5th-st., Brooklyn, E. D., (Williamsburgh;) a good neighborhood, and only a short distance from all the ferries. Rent $450. Apply to W. H. MAILLER, No. 108 Wall-st.

TO LET—HOUSES WITH ALL THE MODERN improvements, and in good order, in Ludlow-place, (Boulevard, between Sullivan and Macdougal,) and in Macdougal-st., near Houston-st. Rent, $700.
F. S. TALLMADGE, No. 51 Macdougal-st., or No. 59 Wall-st.

TO RENT—A BULKHEAD FRONT ON WEST-ST., near Canal-st., North River; water sufficient for vessels of light draught; also, a number of small stores, &c., part of houses, shops for various purposes, stables for cartmen, &c. Apply to JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

TO RENT—STORE, BACKROOM, BEDROOM AND basement, of No. 259 Hudson-st.; good location for millinery and fancy goods; store has show-window, counter, shelving and gas fixtures complete. Possession at once. Apply to JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

TO RENT—STORE, BASEMENT AND CELLAR of No. 18 Spruce-st; each floor 90 feet deep, with fire proof vaults under sidewalk. Location very desirable for leather, paper or other trade. Apply to JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

TO LEASE FOR FIVE YEARS.—SEPARATELY or together, FOUR LOTS on Attorney and Ridge sts., between Delancey and Broome-sts., (now occupied as an iron foundry by John R. Platt) to be vacant on May 1. Apply to C. C. PINCKNEY, No. 72 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY brick house, No. 65 Hammond-st.; will be put in complete order to a first-class tenant on a lease of three or five years. Apply to JAMES M. WEED, No. 85 Warren-st.

THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE NO. 20 SOUTH 1ST-ST., WILLIAMSBURGH.—The house is in good order; with water and sewer, and near Grand-st. Ferry. Rent $350. S. COCKCROFT, No. 8 Pine-st., and No. 80 South 7th-st., Williamsburgh.

TO LET—SINGLE OR TOGETHER, THE TWO three-story basement and attic houses; lots, 25x100 each, Nos. 50 and 52 Franklin-st. If desired, will be leased, with alterations to suit. Apply to A. B. TAYLOR, in the store of Meyer Bros., No. 92 Walker-st.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—TWO NEW TWO story and basement brick houses in De Kalb-av., adjoining Fillmore-st., with all the modern improvements. Apply to BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

TO LET—A SMALL COTTAGE HOUSE WITH garden, situated on the corner of Broadway and Forty-eighth-st. The rent will be low to a good tenant. Apply to JOHN WAITE, District Court, No. 93 Broadway.

TO LET—THE HOUSE NO. 148 WEST 11TH-ST., south side, near 6th-av., fitted up with every convenience, and the parlors furnished with mantel and pier mirrors, cornices, &c. Apply at the office No. 246 Greenwich-st.

TO LET—DESIRABLE ROOMS ON SECOND, third, fourth, and 5th floors of Nos. 137 and 139 Bleecker-st., and No. 211 Centre-st., with steady steam power. Inquire at No. 213 Centre-st.

TO LET.—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT house No. 289 West 19th-st., replete with all the modern improvements. Inquire at Nos. 287 and 289 West 19th-st.

TO LET—THE STORE AND CELLAR NO. 246 Greenwich-st., suitable for wholesale or retail business, the location first-rate, and the building fire-proof. Apply at the office on the premises.

No. 41 TENTH-STREET.—THIS 4 STORY, three-room deep, full-lized front house, with all the improvements, to let. Inquire of BURNHAM & MEAD, No. 200 6th-av.

TO LET—HOUSE ON SECOND-PLACE, BROOKlyn, 3 stories, with basement and under cellar, brown-stone, gas and water throughout and in good order. Rent $340. Apply to W. EDWARDS, 44 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE, with the modern improvements and in good order, 25 feet front, No. 6 Varick-place. Apply at office, No. 6 Bible House, Astor-place.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—NO. 8 TIMES Building. Two parties will retain desk-rooms if agreeable, paying nearly one-half the rent. Offices are carpeted. Inquire at the Times counting-room.

TO LET ON MURRAY HILL—HOUSE NO. 62 East 38th-st., summit of Murray Hill, brown-stone, English basement, modern improvements; rent cheap to suit the times. For particulars inquire on premises.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE-STORY brick house and store on Bedford-av., adjoining the corner of De Kalb-av. Rent $250. Apply at BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

TO LET—A LARGE FRONT ROOM, ON THE first floor, suitable for a physician, dentist or any professional business, being one of the best locations in the City. Inquire at No. 387 4th-av., corner of 28th-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st.: rooms 45x200.
SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

STEAM POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS—Large and small. Possession immediately. Apply to J. & C. H. WALKER, Nos. 180 and 182 Centre-st.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE MOFFAT BUILDing, No. 335 Broadway, corner of Worth-st. Apply on the premises, Room No. 6.

TO LET—FOR LIGHT MANUFACTURING PURposes, store and three-story rear building, No. 123 Bowery. Rent $450, with immediate possession.

TO LET—THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS of the store No. 185 6th-av., near 13th-st., 26 feet by 90 each. Apply at the office No. 246 Greenwich-st.

TO LET—ON THIRTY-FOURTH-STREET, THE new four-story brown-stone front house No. 111 East 34th-st. Inquire of R. KELLY, No. 115 East 34th-st.

TO LET—A LODGE ROOM AT KNICKERBOCKER Hall, corner 23d-st. and 8th-av. Inquire in the Gymnasium.

TO LET.

STEADY POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS IN LOW RATES, by JOHN GAUDU, No. 128 Walker-st.

TO LET—BY HARDMAN & OSBORN, NO. 150 Canal-st., corner Bowery, Citizens' Bank Building.
Nos. 129, 131 Grand-st., corner Crosby-st., very near Broadway—Two new and elegant 5-story white-marble front stores, together or separate, with immediate possession.
Nos. 177, 179 Grand-st.—Two large 5-story stores, the upper lofts well adapted for mechanical purposes.
No. 21 Hudson-st., near St. John's Park—2-story dwelling, with gas and oreton; possession immediate.
No. 146 Mulberry-st., near Grand-st.—3-story dwelling, with modern improvements.
No. 340 East 26th-st.—4-story brown-stone front dwelling; would be put in good order.
No. 435 Broome-st., 100 feet from Broadway—2-story store; a capital location for business.
Nos. 54 and 56 West 25th-st., near 6th-av.—2 medium-sized 3-story high basement houses, in good order, and having all the modern improvements.
No. 196 Grand-st.—Dwelling part of house; centrally located, and in good order.
All of the above would be rented at low rates. Also, other property in various parts of the City.

TO LET—BRICK HOUSES NO 143 West THIRTYseventh-st., $600; No. 274 West 44th-st., $600; 3 houses in 50th-st. near Broadway, $500 each; brownstones, Nos. 130 t. 36 West 36th-st., $500 each; Nos. 191 and 195 West 49th-st., $550 and $600; No. 263 West 43d-st., $600; on 34th-st., near 10th-av., $550; on 43d-st., near 9th-av., $600; Broadway, between 47th and 48th sts., $425. All of above 3 stories and high basements, all modern improvements. Also, frame cottages. No. 274 West 47th-st., $400; on 54th-st., $300; liquor-store, corner 123d-st. and 3d-av., $700. Several parts of houses; floors from $17 to $18 per month; stores from $180 to $400. Also, a large number of tenements. Apply to A. P. SMITH, No. 433 8th-av.

TO LET LOW FOR THE ENSUING YEAR —The following property, viz.: No. 3 Rutherford-place, fronting Stuyvesant-square, a 4-story high-basement house, size 20 by 50; also, in the immediate vicinity, Nos. 124 and 130 East 17th-st., each 4-story English basement brown-stone, all in good order, and possession May 1. Apply to DINGEE & HOLDEN, No. 8 Pine-st. and No. 1,244 Broadway.

TO LET OR FOR SALE.—TWO OF THE FIVE new large stone-story houses on 55th-st., just east of 3d-av. House to let with every modern convenience. Rent very low to a good tenant. The street is to be paved with Belgian pavement and other improvements soon to be made. Inquire of CHARLES FOX, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery, from 10 to 12.

HOBOKEN.—A DESIRABLE HOUSE TO-LET, within three minutes' walk of the ferry, well located for boarders. The occupant and family, consisting of four persons, would remain as boarders. References given and required. Address H. W. S., Box No. 214 Times Office.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF A TWO-STORY and basement cottage, near the Central Park, half a block from 3d-av. Railroad, to a small genteel family, without small children; rent moderate; the best of reference required. Address P. L. F., Box No. 177 Times Office.

HOUSE TO RENT—BROWN-STONE FRONT with modern improvements, and is desirable for a genteel family or a physician. No. 28 West 12th-st., near 5th-av. Apply to C. PARTRIDGE, No. 36 West 18th st. Rent $1,250.

TO LET—OFFICES IN THE NEW BUILDING No. 207 Broadway, corner Fulton-st., suitable for banking, insurance, railroad companies, shipping, stationery, lawyers, architects, engravers, &c. Apply on the premises to J. M. JAQUES, Room No. 16.

TO LET—AT A BARGAIN, HOUSE NO. 137 EAST 17th-st., opposite Stuyvesant-square. The house is a large, commodious 4-story and basement, and contains every convenience. Can be seen by a card from D. T. MACFARLAN, No. 120 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET—NO. 94 EAST BROADWAY, A WELLbuilt 2-story and attic brick house, with basement; all the modern improvements, with Croton water, baths, gas, with chandeliers, all in complete order; rent, $700. Inquire at No. 73 Division-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THE NEW, FOUR story, first-class, brown-stone front house No. 167 East 18th-st., with modern improvements, opposite the Park; possession immediately. Apply to J. M. DOUGHTY, No. 153 Bowery, corner of Broome-st.

TO LET—AT HARLEM, A THREE-STORY AND basement brick house; rent, $450; all the modern improvements; fine water view; best of neighborhood, wide street, &c.—116th-st., between Avenue A and 1st-av. Inquire corner of 116th-st and 2d-av.

TO LET—AT CARMANVILLE, TENTH-AVENUE and 152d-st., three handsome 3-story brick houses. Rent, $280 each. Inquire of R. F. CANNAN, No. 1,254 Broadway.

TO LET—A 4-STORY BROWN-STONE HOUSE situated in a desirable neighborhood, 43d-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.; rent, $600. Inquire of JOSEPH POTTER, No. 158 West 43d-st.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS MARBLE-FRONT store No. 554 Broadway, six stories high, with subcellar; rent $7,000 per annum. Apply at the office of French's Hotel.

TO LET.—"NICHOLSON COAL YARD," DEgraw-st., Brooklyn; in perfect order, and the most convenient yard in the City. Inquire on the premises.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—A FIRST class brown-stone front house in Remsen-st. Apply to WILLARD, WOOD & CO., Nos. 26 and 28 Barclay-st.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT ON STATEN ISLAND TO LET—POSSESSION IMMEDIATELY. —The very elegant mansion and grounds belonging to J. F. D. Lanier, Esq., at Clifton, Staten Island. The house is amply furnished, is in fine order and commodious. The grounds, (containing about 15 acres,) are tastefully laid out, with a large garden; also, carriage-house, stables, and all the necessary outbuildings. On the place is a fine mule, cart, harness, &c., together with a quantity of the best kind of fowls. The place is in the vicinity of the residence of Messrs. Aspin wall, Townsend, Fellows and others. There is an unsurpassed ocean view, forming altogether one of the most delightful residences in the environs of New-York. N. B.—Omnibuses run to the ferry every half hour. For terms and order to see the premises, apply to J. F. D. LANIER, No. 57 Wall-st., or to S. A. PHILLIPS, No. 61 Broadway.

TO LET FURNISHED—AN ELEGANT PRIvate residence, with extensive grounds, on Brooklyn Heights. The situation is unrivaled, combining the advantages of city and country, within three minutes' walk of the Wall-st. Ferry. It includes all that is desirable in a country residence, viz.: Pure air, ample grounds, handsomely embellished, and embracing vinery, green-house, grapery, conservatory, stable, &c., and commanding a magnificent view of the Bay and Harbor of New-York. The house, 33 by 70 feet, being built expressly for the owner, is complete in all its appointments, including fine billiard-room, &c. It will be rented to a desirable party on reasonable terms, as the family are about going abroad for a number of years. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, or E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Pine-st.

TO LET—FOR THE SUMMER OR YEAR, IN Orange, N. J., a fine large house, furnished, with an acre and a quarter or eight acres of land. House surrounded with fruit, flowers, shade trees, &c. Well located, within four minutes' walk of a depôt. A large vegetable garden, containing extensive asparagus and strawberry beds, &c. A barn attached. Apply to J. R. FARRINGTON & CO., No. 13 Chambers-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—AT BERGEN Point, N. J., 35 minutes from New-York by steamboat, and three minutes' walk from the landing. A neat and roomy house, pleasantly located, with one-third acre of land, including kitchen, garden, in good order, well stocked with berries, &c. Will be let furnished, until Oct. 1, or unfurnished for one year. Apply to J. PARET, Jr., No. 360 Broadway.

TO LET—FURNISHED—THAT LARGE AND long-established Summer boarding house, at Huntington Harbor, L. I., with 7 acres of land. There are two large gardens, barns, and other out-houses; great variety of fruit; good facilities for bathing and fishing. It has been for many years used for first-class boarders, and is delightfully located. It will be let furnished. Price $500. Inquire at 217 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—A FURNISHED COTTAGE, FOR SIX months, Brooklyn Heights; contains 10 rooms, modern improvements, nicely furnished, and a most comfortable house. Rent low to a good tenant; payable quarterly in advance. Apply at No. 1 Garden-st., between State and Joralemon, 5 minutes' walk from Wall-st. ferry.

TO LET AT YONKERS—A FURNISHED house, three stories high, with basement; has bath, gas and other conveniences; is in perfect order and newly painted throughout, and is pleasantly located a short distance from depôt and steamboat landing. For particulars, apply to JAMES M. DRAKE & CO., No. 43 William-st., or on the premises, Buena Vista-av., Yonkers.

A FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET.—THE subscriber will lease for one year or more a furnished cottage at South Oyster Bay, Long Island, with barn, stable, &c.; attached. Rent $300 per annum. Apply to WM. BRYCE & CO., No. 29 Chambers-st., N. Y.; or to the subscriber, at South Oyster Bay.
D. E. FLOYD JONES.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE AT NEWBURGH, for four months, opposite the late Mr. Downing's; has 8 or 10 rooms, gas, hot and cold water; neatly furnished; a large stable can be had with it if desired. Apply to WM. DUMONT, No. 4 Wall-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE IN 10TH-ST., IN A good neighborhood, to let or lease, and furniture for sale. All modern improvements. S. COCKCROFT, No. 8 Pine-st.

TO LET—FROM THE 1ST MAY, THE FURNISHED house No. 36 East 13th-st., near University-place. Address Box No. 712 Post-office.

TO LET—FROM THE 1ST OF MAY—THE FURnished house, No. 38 East 13th-st., near University-place. Address Box No. 1,088 Post-office.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE HANDSOMEly furnished, in 10th-st., near 5th-av. Inquire at No. 1 Fine-st. VAN WINKLE & WYMAN.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—IN CITY OR COUNTRY, AND, IF A country place, a small farm attached preferred.—An educated English family of respectability, of certain moderate income, with furniture, and little capital, would like to take charge of a property for a family going abroad, at a moderate rent. Where the motherly care and education of two or three misses were desired, a better opportunity could not be found. Highest references. Address HOUSE, Box No. 3,093 New-York Post-office.

WANTED TO HIRE FROM JUNE 1 TO NOV. 1—A country place, (furnished or unfurnished,) with an acre or two of land, barn, carriage-house, and would like cows, horses, &c.; location high and healthy, and not more than thirty miles by rail from Wall-st. Tenant careful and responsible. Terms about $100 per month. Address C. N., Box No. 170 Times Office.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

THE POLAR REFRIGERATOR, WITH FILTER and WATER COOLER combined, is the best Provision Preserver in the world.
BARTLETT & LESLEY, No. 426 Broadway.

GALORIC YACHTS FOR SALE.—ONE SIDE wheel yacht of 40 feet in length—also, a large propeller yacht, 80 feet long—a very superior craft. For further particulars apply at the Erigeson Caloric Engine Agency, No. 364 Pearl-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY SEAT AT RYE—FURNISHED OR unfurnished, to let or lease for six months, one year or a term of years. Situated on a high bluff, overlooking the village, with beautiful view, comprising the Sound and Long Island; perfectly healthy, rivers or mosquitoes unknown. There are 20 acres, 15 in meadow, rest in orchards, gardens, &c., richly stocked with all the choice fruits, including foreign grapes, under glass. The house is new, large and commodious. There is a pretty brook bordering the meadow, together with a well of pure cold water, springs and cisterns. Distant from Rye depôt one-half mile; time to City by rail, one hour. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or ROMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Building.

SUBURBAN RESIDENCE FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—A Gothic double two-story and basement cottage, with tower, twelve rooms, bath-room, wash-tubs, gas, hot and cold water; grounds handsomely laid out, productive garden, vines and fruits, fine old shade-trees; on the banks of the Hudson, with fine river view; forty-five minutes from Chambers-st.; convenient to station; carriage-house, stabling, poultry yard. Apply at No. 649 6th-av., northwest corner of 36th-st., in the house-furnishing store.

TWO COTTAGES TO LET IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—Near the Sound, 2 miles above Harlem Bridge; are convenient and comfortable; good gardens, stables, carriage-house, &c.; houses supplied with gas; rent moderate.
For particulars, apply to
HOMER MORGAN,
No. 3 Pine-st.,
Or B. M. WHITLOCK,
No. 379 Broadway.

A HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE OR TO LET.—For the Summer months, furnished or unfurnished; the house contains 17 large rooms, finished in the best manner, with gas and water and all the modern improvements; lot 100x350, well laid out with ornamental and fruit trees, sheds, barn and stabling for four horses; it is situated at Yonkers, on South Broadway, 10 minutes' walk from Railroad depôt and steamboat landings. For particulars inquire at HOYT & BROTHERS' dry-goods store, Yonkers.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT ON THE BANKS of the Shrewsbury River, containing about 6 acres of land; the finest location on the east bank of the river; one quarter of a mile from the Port Washington Landing; 2 miles from the Raritan and Delaware Railroad Depôt. The house, barn, coach, and boat houses, are all new. For terms, apply to WM. S. CORWIN & CO., No. 400 Broadway, or E. M. THROCKMORTON, Esq., Red Bank.

HOTEL FOR SALE.—A DESIR

FINANCIAL.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
No. 20 CANAL, CORNER OF VARICK-ST.,
Open daily from 10 to 3, and from 6 to 7 P. M.
DEPOSITS FROM 10 CENTS TO $5,000 RECEIVED.
Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger sums.
THIS BANK HAS RECEIVED
ON DEPOSIT $470,150 80 DURING THE PAST 22 MONTHS.
Deposits made on or before April 20, will bear interest from April 1.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER OF 30-AV. AND 25TH-ST.
CHARTERED 1854.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all deposits from One Dollar to One Thousand Dollars.
ALL DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE APRIL 20 WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM APRIL 1.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3; also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
S. S. CHILDS, Secretary.

GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE OFFICE,
No. 33 Pine-street, April 11, 1861.
THE OUTSTANDING ISSUE OF THE SCRIP of 1857 of this Company will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after TUESDAY, 7th of May next, with the interest accrued thereon, from which date all interest will cease. The Transfer Books will be closed after the 30th of April.
By order of the Board.
DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

BONDHOLDERS OF THE
PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.
Holders of Bonds of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Ohio and Indiana Railroad Company, the Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company are notified that the necessary legislation having been obtained from the several States, and the decree of sale of the said road being about to be obtained, it will be necessary for the bondholders to unite in the agreement for reorganization and to deposit their bonds in order to become interested in the purchase.
Deposits of Bonds will be received by the Trustee, JOHN FERGUSON, No. 35 Pine-st. Signatures will be received by either of the Purchasing Agents, or at No. 35 Pine-st. J. F. D. LANIER, Chairman.
JOHN DAY FERGUSON Secretary.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
Sight bills on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland,
in sums from £1 upwards.
Issued by
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner of Murray-st.,
and No. 76 WALL-ST.

TAYLOR BROTHERS, BANKERS,
No. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
HAVE OPENED A NEW BRANCH OFFICE AT NO. 247 BROADWAY, corner MURRAY-ST., To which we invite the attention of our up-town friends.
The Wall-st. Office is continued as usual.
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 76 WALL-ST., corner Pearl, and
No 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE CO.,
No 71 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK, April 2, 1861.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TEN (10) PER CENT.
has this day been declared payable on demand.
BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS' BANK,
CHATHAM SQUARE, corner New-Bowery.
(Open daily from 10 to 2 and 4 to 7 P. M.)
Deposits from $5 Cents to $5,000, received.
SIX PER CENT INTEREST on sums of $500 and under.
DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE APRIL 20, WILL DRAW INTEREST AS FROM APRIL 1.
MOSES D. VAN PELT, President.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 80 Wall st., New-York,
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.,
No. 76 WALL-ST., corner Pearl.

LAND WARRANTS FOR SALE.
ALL THE SIZES.
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner of Murray-st.,
And No. 76 WALL-ST., corner of Pearl.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO
CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 80 Wall-st.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF BANK OF COMMERCE, in New-York, on Saturday the 16th day of March, 1861:

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$8,114 477 39
Due from Bank- and Foreign Banks	2,000,748 69
Due from the Directors of the Bank	$133,500
Due from Brokers	45 000
Real Estate	393 109 06
Specie	2,716,954 59
Cash items, viz: Checks on other Banks received in the regular course of business on the day previous	1,089,166 06
Stocks	1,917,593 88
Bills of solvent Banks	116 960 00
Expense Account	11 136 75
Total	$17,280,766 42

LIABILITIES.

Capital	9,146,720 00
Circulation Registered	$1,975
Less Notes on hand	none — 1,975 00
Profits	344,774 80
Due to Banks	3,241,844 00
Due Depositors on D mand	4,531,706 02
Amount due not included under either of the above heads, viz: Dividends unpaid	10,746 60
Total	$17,280 766 42

State of New-York, City and County of New York, ss.
John A. Stevens President, and Henry F. Vail, Cashier, of Bank of Commerce in New-York, a Banking Association, located and doing business at New-York, in said County, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself, saith, that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement of said Bank before the transaction of any business, on the morning of Saturday, the 16th day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of said Bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.
JOHN A. STEVENS, President.
Signed, H. F. VAIL, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 16th day of April, 1861.
LESLIE IRVING, Notary Public.

NOTICE.—LA CROSSE AND WILWAUKEE LAND GRANT BONDS, Nos. 1,622,500.—Holders of these Bonds desirous of uniting for their mutual protection, who have not yet done so, should send in their address and the number of their Bonds.
Holders of Bonds issued under the subsequent Trust Deed, Nos. 2 500 to 3,950 for $1,000 each, and Nos. 1 to 100 for $500 each, desirous of being protected, in accordance with the decision of the Court, should also send their address and the numbers of their Bonds to F. RANDALL, No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

HORACE GALPEN,	FRANCIS VOSE,
JOHN NICHOLSON,	ORVILLE ODDIS,
FRANCIS RANDALL,	WILLIAM GOULD,
WILLIAM A. KOBBE.	

NEW-YORK, April 13, 1861.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—Shareholders of this Company are hereby notified to pay over to J. T. Soutter, Esq., at the Bank of the Republic, New York, one dollar per share on the amount of stock in their names, said payment to be made immediately. Shareholds's failing to comply will have their present stock sold to pay the same. New stock will be issued for the instalment.
V. K. STEVENSON, President.
NEW-YORK, April 15, 1861.

THE ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE Bondholders of the Chicago and North western Railway Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-street, New-York, on TUESDAY, the 16th of April, 1861, at 2 o'clock, when the report of the Committee appointed at the meeting on the 11th instant, will be presented. It is hoped that all Bondholders will be represented.
W. B. OGDEN,
Prest. Chic. and N. W. R. Co.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT IN accordance with a decree of the Supreme Court of this State, issued March 30, 1861, the Receiver of the Rhode Island Exchange Bank will pay a Dividend of Fifty per cent. on all bills of said Bank presented to him on or before the 2nd day of April, 1861.
JOHN T. KNOWLES, Receiver.
BANK GREENWICH, R. I., March 30, 1861.

MADISON AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILROAD.—The first and second (or income) mortgage bondholders, and the stockholders of the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad, are requested to attend a meeting, at Room No. 20 Astor House, on THURSDAY, April 18 1861, at 12 M. F. H. SMITH, President.

MADISON AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILROAD COMPANY.—Holders of First Mortgage Bonds of the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad Company are requested to meet at the office of Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 52 Wall st., on TUESDAY, April 16, 1861, at 12 M. F. H. SMITH, President.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS, DUE MAY 1, OF THE Extension Bonds of THE NEW-HAVEN, NEW-LONDON AND STONINGTON RAILROAD COMPANY, will be paid at the office of M. MORGAN & SONS, No. 57 William-st., on and after that date.

$8,000.—WANTED—ON BOND AND MORTgage, for three years, at 7 per cent., eight thousand dollars, on unincumbered property at Elizabeth, N. J., worth $25,000. Apply at No. 111 Broadway Room No. 12, or ORETWOOD & MAGIE, Attorneys, Elizabeth, N. J.

$55,000 TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL estate in this City, in one or more sums. Also, one sum of $100,000 on Broadway, or other first-class property. Apply to FIELD & McLEAN, No. 9 Pine-st.

$2,000.—WANTED—ON BOND AND MORTgage, on improved unincumbered real estate in Brooklyn, worth $5,000. Address D. H. I, Box No. 74 Green Point Post office, Brooklyn.

U. S. 6 PER CENT. NEW LOAN, HAVING twenty years to run, in Coupons or Inscribed Bonds of one thousand each, for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON, No. 29 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau-sts., New-York,
issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in EUROPE, CHINA, &c., &c.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.
The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts.,
NEW-YORK,
draw at current rates in sums to suit on ALSOP & CO., Bankers, San Francisco, Cal. Also purchase San Francisco City and California State Interest Coupons.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE STOCKHOLDers of the Bank of New-York are hereby notified that the Annual Election will be held at the Banking house on TUESDAY May 14, ensuing, to commence at 12 o'clock, ending at 1 o'clock P. M. The Transfer books will be closed on the 7th May and opened on the 15th May. W. B. MEEKER Cashier.

MEDICAL.

TRIESEMAR
Protected by Patent-office Seal of Great Britain, Ecole de Pharmacie, Pharmaciens de Paris and Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.
Summary of the virtues of each preparation, TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2, and 3:
TRIESEMAR NO. 1
effectually removes general and local debility, premature decay, spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences of excess; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering it invaluable to those about being married; even in the decline of life its invigorating powers are astonishing.
TRIESEMAR NO. 2
has superior properties in those cases where Copaiva or Cubebs is usually administered.
TRIESEMAR NO. 3
entirely eradicates all impurities from the system; is most excellent in secondary symptoms, thus obviating the necessity of mercury, or any other deleterious ingredients.
Triesemar Nos. 1, 2 and 3, being in the form of an agreeable lozenge, is portable, and may be taken with the utmost facility while traveling by sea or land. Done up in tin cases, and divided into separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Lallemand, Roux, Ricord, &c. Single cases of each number, $3; four cases in one, $9; or in $27 cases, thereby saving $9.
To be had, wholesale and retail, from Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal st.,) New-York, where he may be confidentially consulted, as usual, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 o'clock. On Sundays, from 11 till 3 o'clock.
Sold by F. C. Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and T. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease DR. LARMONT'S Paris London and New York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (40th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary loss of Seminal Nights, with the Urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.
Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, (advertisers,) their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.
All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., N. Y.; T. B. Peterson No. 306 Chesnut st., Philadelphia; J. H. Johnson, No. 70 State st., Chicago; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., daily, and 7 to 9 Thursday evenings.
"We concur with other papers in recommending DR. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

$500 REWARD!
DR. JEFFRIKS' ANTIDOTE, a specific mixture for the cure of certain disorders. It makes a speedy cure without the least restriction of diet, drink, exposure or change in application to business. Repeated experiments and long experience have proved that it will radically cure any case which can be produced. This desirable result is obtained in from ten to ten days; and as it neither creates nausea nor offends the palate, and renders unnecessary all deviation in diet or interruption to usual pursuits, sound sleep or healthy digestion the disease is thus removed as speedily as is consistent with the production of a thorough and permanent cure. C. H. RING, Proprietor,
No. 186 Fulton st.
N. B.—None genuine unless the signature of C. H. RING is over the cork and written on the label of each bottle.

DR. COX, AGENT FOR THE JAPAN SECRET OF FEMALE BEAUTY. A most important charm to females for removing obstructions and producing monthly regulations, without any inconvenience to the patient. This medicinal secret was the first discovered, prepared and administered by a very celebrated physician in Jeddo from a plant grown in Japan, and not found elsewhere, and every patient in Dr. Cox's practice, since his agency, has produced its charms. Price of the Japan Secret $3 a package, sent to any address. Caution! Married ladies are expressly requested not to use the remedy without consulting Dr. A. M. Cox personally or by letter. Ladies desiring to call for a short interview is only necessary to acquire his mode of treatment. Consultation free. Ladies will be received at his rooms without any interruption from other patients. Dr. A. M. COX, No. 11 West Houston-st., N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price, $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 19 Ann-st.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment,—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents in specie or postage-stamps, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, Albany, N. Y.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S great Benefactor, the greatest periodical remedy ever discovered. Infallible for the immediate removal of obstruction. Office No. 11 Laight-st., corner Canal, where Dr. WARD is consulted confidentially day or evening.

CONSULT DR. WARD, NO. 12 LAIGHT-st., corner Canal-st.—Dr. WARD'S Unfortunate's Friend and other great remedies are the unfailing reliance. Dr. WARD'S Balm Gilead cures impotence, nervous disorders, spermatorrhœa. No interruption to business by his treatment. Open till 10 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedy for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. DR. THIERS, No. 62 6th-av., N. Y.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 2 Division-st., New-York City, established 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when all regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures, in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the Hunterian Dispensary, No. 2 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence; is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease; exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

STEAMBOATS.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after Monday, April 1, 1861, the elegant and fast-sailing iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt. Wm. H. NIMMS, will commence running daily, Sundays expected, without any alteration of time, up to the 1st day of October, 1861, as follows: Leave Flushing at 7:30 A. M., 11 A. M. and 3 P. M. Returning leave New York from Fulton Market wharf at 9:30 A. M., 1:30 and 5 P. M., landing each way at College Point. No freight taken to College Point on the 8 o'clock trip. Arrangements have been made to run a line of stages to Whitestone on the arrival of the boat at College Point. Fare 15 cents.
WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent

FOR FISHKILL AND NEWBURGH—Landing at Cornwall, Cold Spring and Cozzan's Dock. On and after TUESDAY, April 9, 1861, the steamboat WILLIAM KENT, Capt. WALTER BRETT, will leave New-York from foot of Robinson-st., EVERY TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 4 P. M. Returning, will leave Fishkill EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 6.45 A. M. FARE 50 CENTS. Commutation tickets to or from New-York and return at any time during the same week will be sold at 75 cents each.
WALTER BRETT & CO.

FOR FISHKILL WITHOUT LANDING.—The steamer WILLIAM KENT, Capt. WALTER BRETT, leaves foot of Robinson-st. EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 o'clock P. M. Returning, leaves Fishkill EVERY MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 7.45 P. M. FARE 50 CENTS.
WALTER BRETT & CO.

NIGHT BOAT TO NEW-HAVEN.—STEAMER TRAVELER leaves at 11 P. M., arriving in time for all early morning trains. The ELM CITY leaves at 2 P. M. Passengers for Meriden, Hartford and Springfield can go north from New-Haven at 11 P. M.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the Brush Factory, No. 239 Pearl-st., Harper's Buildings. All articles at reasonable prices, wholesale and retail. JOHN K. HOPPEL, No. 239 Pearl-st.

FRENCH WHITE ZINC PAINT—DRY AND in oil, red and green seal, at reduced prices for cash. For sale at the depôt of the Vieille Montagne Company of Paris, by JOSEPH M. STRONG, 42 and 44 Greene-st

HELMBOLD'S REMEDIES.

AWFUL SACRIFICES!
DISEASE!!
DEATH—DEATH.

AWFUL SACRIFICES! AWFUL SACRIFICES!
DISEASE! DEATH! DISEASE DEATH!
STRIKE AT THE ROOT OF THE DISEASE!
FOUR FIFTHS FOUR-FIFTHS
FOUR-FIFTHS FOUR-FIFTHS

Of the diseases to which the Old and Young, Male or Female, and to which the Human Family are subject, have their origin from diseases of the
GENERATIVE ORGANS,
GENERATIVE ORGANS,
Arising from Habits of Dissipation, Excesses, Indulgences in
MARRIED AND SINGLE LIFE,
MARRIED AND SINGLE LIFE,
Or abuse of these Organs.
This is the opinion of the most eminent of the Medical Faculty and intelligent public. Among which diseases will be found
CONSUMPTION, EPILEPTIC FITS, GRAVEL,
DROPSY, LANGUOR, NERVOUSNESS,
Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System.
Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System.
Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System.
Dimness of Vision. Impotency and Insanity.
Pallid Countenance, Sour Stomach, Sick Headache, Hectic Flush, &c., caused by LOSS OF BLOOD.
MARRIED PERSONS,
MARRIED PERSONS,
Observe the statements. Physicians say Consumption is hereditary. Do not misconstrue their meaning; it has been transmitted to your children; you are to blame for excessive indulgences; it will be made evident to you at that critical age when the system undergoes a change, from 16 to 25, requiring healthy constitutions, and to yourselves from 30 to 50, when another change is manifest. Being aware of the cause of your sufferings—none will confess. The family physician yourselves may advise. Punish, aye, even tie the hands; the desire and the disease still exist. Visit our
HOSPITALS—ASYLUMS—PRISONS,
HOSPITALS—ASYLUMS—PRISONS,
And there be convinced *of the fact.* We contend that it is a disease requiring the aid of medicine to allay the passion, subdue the fever heat or inflammation from whatever cause originating.
All affections of the
SEXUAL ORGANS
Bring about the same result
IN EITHER SEX, IN EITHER SEX,
IN EITHER SEX, IN EITHER SEX,
And all ages. We will here add to the young Man, the young Miss, and the more advanced in years, take no more pills, powders, nauseous compounds, cough medicines, &c., for these affections; knowing the cause of their existence.
TAKE
HEMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.
NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.
NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.
Prepared according to
PHARMACY AND CHEMISTRY.
PRESCRIBED AND USED BY
The most eminent Physicians; indorsed and recommended by distinguished Clergymen, Governors of States, Judges;
THE PRESS AND ALL WHO USE IT—EVERYWHERE.
Evidence of the most reliable and responsible character open for inspection.
IT IS NO PATENT NOSTRUM.
It is advertised liberally, and its basis is merit, and, depending upon that, we offer our preparation to the afflicted and suffering Humanity with entire confidence.
THE PROPERTIES OF THE DIOSMA CRENATA
Were known as far back as two hundred years, and its peculiar effects on the Mental and Physical Powers are spoken of in the highest terms by the most eminent authors of the present and ancient date, among whom will be found Shakespeare, Byron and others, stating that in the nervous and prostrated system, from over taxation of powers,
IT REANIMATES.
Its effects are more pleasing, and it does not depress the nerves or spirits—the
ULTIMATUM
Of Narcotics and other stimulants.
From this fact it has proved eminently successful in those symptoms of a nervous temperament arising from sedentary habits and protracted application in business, literary pursuits and confinement from the open air, and is taken by
MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN.
THOUSANDS OF THE YOUNG
THOUSANDS OF THE YOUNG
Of both sexes die annually of the above diseases, and from diseases arising from "Habits of Dissipation." Diseases of these organs require the aid of a diuretic.
HEMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.
IS THE GREAT DIURETIC,
IS THE GREAT DIURETIC,
and a positive and specific remedy for diseases of the
BLADDER, KIDNEYS,
GRAVEL, DROPSY,
NON-RESTRICTION AND INCONTINENCE OF URINE,
ORGANIC WEAKNESS, ABUSE,
Syphilitic and Venereal Diseases,
FEMALE COMPLAINTS,
FEMALE COMPLAINTS,
And all diseases of the Generative Organs, whether existing in
YOUNG OR OLD,
MALE OR FEMALE,
MALE OR FEMALE,
From whatever cause originating, and no matter of
HOW LONG STANDING.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
Is pleasant in its taste and odor, immediate in its action, free from all "injurious properties," and is taken without "hindrance" from "business."
Little or No Change in Diet.
Little or No Change in Diet.
Cures at "Little Expense" and "No Exposure."
Cures at "Little Expense" and "No Exposure."
Cures at "Little Expense" and "No Exposure."
If you are suffering, send or call for the remedy at once. Explicit directions accompany. Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5, delivered to any name, initial,
HOTEL, POST, EXPRESS OFFICE OR STORE.
HOTEL, POST, EXPRESS OFFICE OR STORE.
TRY ONE BOTTLE. *TRY ONE BOTTLE.*
TRY ONE BOTTLE. *TRY ONE BOTTLE.*
PHYSICIAN IN ATTENDANCE
From 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

HEMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS.
HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS.
HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS.
EXTRACT BUCHU, EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.
PHYSICIANS PLEASE NOTICE.
We make no secret of ingredients. The Compound Extract and Buchu is composed of Buchu, Cubebs and Juniper Berries, selected with great care by a competent Druggist, and are the best quality.
PREPARED IN VACUO,
By H. T. HELMBOLD.
Practical and Analytical Chemist.
Sold at HELMBOLD'S MEDICAL DEPOT,
No. 104 SOUTH 10TH-ST., below Chesnut, Philadelphia,
Where all letters must be addressed.
Sold in New-York at Wholesale, by
SCHIEFFELIN BROS. & CO.,
A. B. & D. SANDS,
WARD, CLOSE & CO.,
McKESSON & ROBBINS,
HALL, DIXON & FRAZER,
HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.
D. S. BARNES, F. D. ORVIS,
T. C. WELLS & CO.,
And Wholesale and Retail by all Druggists everywhere.
Beware of Counterfeits.
ASK FOR "HELMBOLD'S"—TAKE NO OTHER.
ASK FOR "HELMBOLD'S"—TAKE NO OTHER.
Describe symptoms in all communications.
Advice gratis. Cures Guaranteed.
Advice gratis. Cures Guaranteed.
NOTE.—Depôt, No. 104 South TENTH-STREET. Send, call or write at once. The Medicine adapted to each and every case *will be prepared,* if necessary—entitling the patient to the benefit of advice and a speedy and permanent cure.
THE END
SO MUCH DESIRED,
OR NO PAY. OR NO PAY.
All communications confidential.

SHIPPING.

THE STEAMSHIP
GREAT EASTERN,
FOR LIVERPOOL,
Is intended to leave New-York on or about
MAY 25.
PASSAGE MONEY:
First Cabin.....$130
Second Cabin (with very superior accommodations) 75
GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.,
Agents.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT,—For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburgh and South Side Railroads for LYNCHBURGH, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.
Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.
Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
Freight to Norfolk, 7 cents per foot; to City Point, 8 cents; and to Richmond, 9 cents.
Passage to Norfolk, (state-room and meals included,) $8; Petersburgh or Richmond, $10; children between the ages of 1 and 12, half price.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60
The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. Anderson.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. McAuley.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. E. M. Hockley.	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
	EUROPA, Capt. J. Cook.
	SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 3.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York Wednesday, April 10.
AMERICA, Cook, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 17.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York Wednesday, April 24.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston Wednesday, May 1.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, May 8.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 15.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 22.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling green.

STEAMER OF TUESDAY, MAY 14, TO IRELAND, ENGLAND OR SCOTLAND, VIA GALWAY.
The Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company's magnificent steamer
ADRIATIC,
(Formerly of the Collin's line,)
JEFF. MAURY, Commander,
will leave from Pier No. 41, foot of Canal-st., on the above date, touching at St. Johns to land mails and passengers.
Passengers by this steamer will have a free ticket from Galway to many of the cities on the main lines of railway in Britain and Ireland, thus affording it the most pleasant route for persons going to Europe, enabling them to see a good portion of Ireland without extra cost, avoiding the danger of channel navigation, the delay and expenses at Liverpool, and shortened sea voyage, at very low rates.
For passage or further information apply to
WM. H. WICKHAM,
At the office of the Company on the Wharf,
Foot of Canal-st., N. R.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
ON SATURDAY, APRIL 27,
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER
FULTON,
J. A. WORTON, Commander,
Will sail from Pier No. 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, April 27 at noon.
This steamer (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double-engines under deck, inclosed by water tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.
For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MAUKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
The steamer ARAGO will sail May 25.

STEAM FROM NEW-YORK AND BOSTON TO IRELAND, ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND VIA GALWAY.—The Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company will dispatch from Boston, on
TUESDAY, April 30,
their new and magnificent paddle-wheel steamship COLUMBIA, ROBERT LEITCH Commander, touching at St. Johns to land passengers and mails.
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK OR BOSTON.
First cabin to Galway, Dublin or Liverpool $75 and $100
First cabin to St. Johns, N. F.....$35
Third cabin to Galway, Liverpool, Glasgow, or any town in Ireland on a railway.....$30
Persons taking passage in New-York for the above ship will receive free passages from New-York to Boston.
NOTICE.—Persons wishing to bring out their friends from the old country can obtain RETURN TICKETS at VERY LOW RATES.
The steamer ATLANTIC will follow the *Columbia,* sailing from New York on TUESDAY, May 14.
For passage or further information, apply to
WM. H. WICKHAM,
At the Office of the Company, on the wharf foot of Canal-st., North River.
ROWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.
Agents in Boston, NAZRO BROS. & SWEENEY.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL—Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, (free and). The Liverpool New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron steamships as follows:
EDINBURGH.....SATURDAY, April 20
GLASGOW.....SATURDAY, April 27
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....SATURDAY, May 4
And every Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$75
First Cabin to London	80
Steerage	$30
Steerage to London	33
Steerage Return Tickets, good for Six Months	60

Passengers forwarded to Paris, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at reduced through fares.
☞ Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here.
For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA—THE American atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and first-class steamships will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on following days at 4 P. M.:
R. R. CUYLER, Capt. FREDERICK CROCKER, THURSDAY, April 18.
Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New Orleans $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $35; Memphis, $31 75; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Chattanooga $25; Albany, Geo., $23; Columbus, $21; Atlanta $21; Macon, $20; Augusta, $17 50; including omnibus fare in Savannah. Baggage checked free to all the above points. Also to principal places in Florida at low rates.
Insurance at lowest rates in premium.
Freight 10 cents per foot, and proportionate rates.
Bills of lading must be taken out to insure dispatch, and none will be signed after departure of steamer.
For freight or passage, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., Nos. 56 West-st. and 326 Broadway.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS' STEAMship BREMEN, H. WESSELS, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, May 11, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage apply to
GELPCKE, REUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 83 Broadway.

**FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., SAVANNAH, GA

THE COMING STRUGGLE.

[Continued from First Page.]

vest in the news from the South, and participates in the expression of a determination to sustain the Government.

IMPORTANT FROM VIRGINIA.

How the News was Received—Proceedings of the State Convention.

From Our Special Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Va., Saturday, April 13, 1861.

The news of the bombardment of Fort Sumpter was received in Richmond, yesterday afternoon, with profound interest. It did not add to the excitement. It rather calmed that which had been prevailing. Men everywhere seemed to breathe freer. They looked as if a load had been removed from their hearts. Now, at last, there was no suspense—no uncertain groping in the dark future. The riddle was solved, and the path of war was opened before them.

A little nervousness was manifested in regard to the pending cannonade, to be sure, but it was rather of a special than of a general nature. How many and who would fall in the conflict? How long would the fort hold out? Would the United States vessels attempt to enter the harbor? These were the only questions that absorbed attention. That the fort would necessarily succumb to the circle of fire and the volcanic hail of shot and shell with which it was begirt, all were obliged to admit.

Few sat up beyond the usual hour, last night, to hear further of the fight. But many were out betimes, this morning, to get something new. The morning reports were not decisive. At different times during the day brief dispatches came, telling how the work went on. Gov. LETCHER telegraphed to Gov. PICKENS to know if the report of conflict was true. About 12 o'clock the answer came:

"It is true. The firing is going on from all points. We have suffered not at all; Sumpter has suffered much."

About the same hour the Press here received a dispatch stating that Sumpter was on fire. The interest began now to increase—indeed to become painful—and crowds gathered about the newspaper offices, eager to catch every additional word from the fight. They did not have to wait long. About 3 o'clock the news was flashed over the wires: "Sumpter is taken, and the Confederate flag waves over it. She surrendered." A wild shout went up and down the streets, and spread through the city; and thus these unnatural citizens of the late proudest and best Government of the world, exulted in its humiliation, and poured forth ribald execrations upon it in its downfall.

God forgive them. I confess I was staggered and sickened by the blow. I wondered that the very sun, that had been shining so brightly above, did not withdraw his beams, and clothe the maddened earth in sackcloth. Why was not that great orb stricken from his central pivot, and his whole system of worlds rolled away as a blot and a nuisance, a harsh discord in the great harmony of creation,—seeing that man, made a little lower than the angels, and the best type of man known to ancient or modern ages, man as developed in this great Christian Republic, can become blind and crazed, and cruel—rejoicing in his country's shame and reveling in the blood of its chivalric and devoted defenders.

The Secessionists have been praying for this fight, and those who love the Union have been dreading it. But it has come in such a shape that I doubt if it will give the former the darling object of their hopes so easily as they supposed. Judging from my own feelings of indignation, rising unbidden from my heart, and judging from the grave silence of the Union men around me, and the absence of that precipitate action that was fondly hoped for, I would not wonder if a more stubborn conflict than has ever convulsed the old Dominion lies yet between the Secessionists and the consummation of their desires. We shall see. Of one thing be assured. Secession must be exceedingly prudent, wise, acute, subtle, and even reasonably honest in Virginia, or it will bring revolution closer to Virginia firesides than would be safe or pleasant for its authors.

The Union men of the State Convention were in secret caucus last night, and again this morning to a late hour, but nothing of their counsels, or determination, if they have come to any, has yet transpired. They are not at all compromised, as I understand it, by any resolutions they have yet passed. To be sure, they have declared in one of their resolutions that they shall expect the United States Government to pursue a "pacific policy" towards the seceded States, and not to attempt to "reinforce" the forts within their limits, but provisioning the garrisons already in possession of the United States Government can hardly be considered "reinforcing" them. On the other hand the Convention have, with equal positiveness, affirmed that they will regard any act of the seceded States calculated to bring on a conflict as "unfriendly." The seceded States have by flagrant and deliberately pitched war involved the nation in bloodshed. In what spirit will Virginia receive this "unfriendly" act?

We have had no intelligence from the Commissioners sent by the Virginia Convention to Washington. They should return to Richmond against Monday, 15th, and when their report is made we shall at once see what is to be the immediate direction given to the destiny of this old Commonwealth.

Now that JEFF. DAVIS has resolved on war, you may rely on his playing his game boldly. He desires and intends to establish his Government at Washington. In less than one week's time, even at this moment, he may be on his way northward, relying on the spontaneous enthusiasm and uprising of the people of North Carolina and Virginia to furnish him an army before he reaches the Potomac. The following significant paragraph heads the leading editorial column of this morning's Richmond *Enquirer*. And there is an entire absence of other editorial matter, as much as to say, "Be ready—no more words, but *action!*"

ATTENTION, VOLUNTEERS!—*Nothing is more probable than that President Davis will soon march an army through North Carolina and Virginia, to Washington.*

Those of our volunteers who desire to join the Southern army, as it shall pass through our borders, had better organize at once for the purpose, and keep their arms, accoutrements, uniforms, ammunition and knapsacks in constant readiness.

Forewarned, forearmed! But, remember, who it is you have to deal with. MONTICELLO.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONVENT ON.

RICHMOND, Monday, April 15.

The Commissioners presented Mr. LINCOLN'S reply to the Convention to-day without comment.

A resolution was adopted to suspend the order of the day.

Another resolution was offered to go into secret session to consider the report of the Commissioners, which was followed by debate.

The President's proclamation is the principal theme to-day. SCOTT, PARSON and other Unionists declared if the President meant to subjugate the South, that Virginia had but one course to pursue.

Difference of opinion exists whether to secede immediately or wait the coöperation of the Border States. It is believed the alternative propositions will be submitted to the people.

Some doubted the authenticity of the proclamation, and in deference to wishes, the Convention adjourned till to-morrow, when, doubtless, it will go into secret session.

None think of ultimate secession now.

The Convention, to-day, presented the appearance of unwonted gravity, all feeling that the crisis h ad arrived.

The people here are clamorous for secession, and accounts from the interior of the State represent the feeling thoroughly aroused.

The change of sentiment in the Convention is foreshadowed, and it is believed that a harmonious conclusion will be reached in secret session.

GOV. LETCHER has declined expressing his opinion openly, previous to the receipt of official accounts of the proclamation of the President, but his personal friends say that he will refuse to entertain it.

The general opinion is that Mr. LINCOLN, having repudiated Virginia's efforts to a peaceful solution of the troubles of the country, she must now aid in defending the South.

An ordinance of secession will pass within two days.

The Governor will issue no proclamation till he receives an official copy of President LINCOLN'S.

The Governor has received a notification of a requisition for three thousand men.

Gov. LETCHER, in a private letter to a friend in Washington, last week, says he adheres to the opinions formerly expressed in favor of a Central Confederacy. If, however, there shall be further disruption, the will of Virginia, if she act otherwise, shall be the rule of his conduct. Any sacrifice she requires will be made by him, and if troubles come, he will take his share of them.

IMPORTANT FROM ALBANY.

HOW THE WAR NEWS IS RECEIVED—THE CALL FOR TROOPS.

ALBANY, Monday, April 15.

Since last night, the excitement has been on the increase here, and popular sentiment is growing stronger and stronger in favor of energetic and efficient measures to prosecute with vigor. Crowds have been gathered on the streets throughout the day, and from the armories, hotels, *Evening Journal* and *Knickerbocker* offices, and other places, flags are waving as though it was a gala day. Several prominent citizens, particularly among the younger men, have sent in applications as volunteers, and some are already organizing Companies among those who are friends at home.

The capitol has presented an unusual appearance all day, the whole building having been filled with citizens, who have apparently left their business to gather at head-quarters and watch eagerly the progress of events. The spirit of the masses is decidedly aroused, and from present indications Albany will be behind no city in the State or Union in evincing her patriotism, and her determination, as the crisis has come, to stand firmly by the Government of the country, without pausing to charge upon any the responsibility of the present terrible events.

The Governor has received the following dispatch:

"WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 15.

His Excellency, E. D. Morgan:

Call made on you, by to-night's mail, for seventeen regiments of militia, for immediate service.

(Signed,) SIMON CAMERON, Secretary of War."

Capt. JOHN LAWLESS, with a company of volunteers, consisting of some 250 of the most resolute men in the City, have just passed up State-street on the way to the Executive Chamber, to tender his services to the Governor. They were loudly cheered as they passed along.

The recruiting offices were opened to-night in the Museum Building and in Church street, and one is to be opened by Capt. J. OWEN MOORE, opposite the Delevan House, to-morrow.

Capt. JOHN MCDUFFIE has a company of 70 men organized this evening.

NEW-YORK STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Monday, April 15.

The Senate met this morning with apparently a new lease of life, and went briskly at work.

A number of local bills of interest were moved forward.

Mr. WILLIAMS reported favorably the Assembly bill relative to the premium notes of Mutual Insurance Companies.

Mr. SPINOLA moved to recommit, and a long debate ensued, involving the merits of the bill.

Mr. SPINOLA opposed it as a measure grossly unjust to those who had insured in such companies, and whose only security was the premium notes which formed the capital of the companies. The bill sought to destroy this security.

The motion to recommit the bill was lost, 3 to 21. Those voting in the affirmative were Messrs. KETCHAM, MCGRAW and SPINOLA.

The bill to erect Highland County was amended from the Assembly, and referred to the Standing Committee on the erection of Towns and Counties.

Mr. ROBERTSON gave notice of a motion to suspend the rules, so as to go into Executive session by a majority vote at any time.

The Metropolitan Health bill was considered in the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. RAMSAY moved an amendment, giving the Board of Supervisors of New-York the power of appointing the Sanitary Commissioners, instead of the Governor. Lost.

Mr. MCL. MURPHY opposed the bill. It finally passed to a third reading.

During the evening session, the Assembly War bill was passed. It will be found below.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Monday, April 15.

On the meeting of the House this morning, the bill to authorize the embodying and equipment of volunteer militia, to provide for the public defence, was taken up for consideration.

The Assembly commenced the regular order of business, this morning, but a deep feeling was evident in the House.

Mr. YOUNG reported complete the bill to amend the Unsafe Building act in New-York, and it was ordered to a third reading.

The bill to provide for the sale of the Quarantine lands of Staten Island, came up on its third reading, and on motion of Mr. VARIAN it was recommitted, with instructions to strike out the enacting clause.

BILLS PASSED.

To incorporate the New-York Navigation and Colonization Society; to amend the act relating to the public health of New-York; to revive and extend the act respecting the appropriation of the waters of the Black River for canal purposes.

At 12 o'clock, Mr. PIERCE, from the Committee on Militia and Public Defence, reported the three million volunteer bill, and moved to go into Committee of the Whole on the bill.

Objections being made, the Speaker ruled the bill a privileged question.

The various orders of business were then laid on the table, and the bill taken up in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. BINGHAM moved to strike out of the first section all the names but the Governor's. It was the Governor who was to organize the militia; let not others have the power to disorganize.

While the Committee of the Whole was in session it was suddenly dissolved to receive a message from Gov. MORGAN, as follows:

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY: The proclamation of the President of the United States, which the telegraph brings to us this morning, calling forth the militia of the several States of the Union, in order to repress powerful combinations, and to cause the laws now set at defiance to be duly executed, shows the imminence of our national danger. It is not doubted that New-York will be at once called upon for a large quota of militia. It would seem, therefore, most clearly to be the part of wisdom, no less than the dictate of patriotism, that a military force be authorized sufficiently large to meet the present and prospective demands of the General Government, and to place such force at the disposal of the Federal authorities. I would, therefore, respectfully, though earnestly, urge that the Legislature without delay confer larger discretionary power than is now possessed to embody and equip a volunteer militia for the public defence and to provide the necessary means therefor. Let not New-York falter in the hour of the country's peril, but let her make all needful preparations to respond to the Nation's call with that promptness which comports with her past history, and with her present position in the sisterhood of States. (Signed) E. D. MORGAN.

The military bill was passed through the Committee of the Whole, and ordered to a third reading.

Mr. PIERCE moved it be put at once on a passage.

Several objections were made. Points of order were raised, but overruled.

It being after 2 o'clock, the House took a recess.

At 3½ o'clock the House again met, when the bill was at once put on its third reading.

A motion was made to strike out the enacting clause.

Messrs. HARDY and COZANS opposed the bill on similar grounds. They would go as far in patriotism as any man to sustain the Government, and uphold its power and dignity, but they were not willing to admit that the Federal power was inadequate for its own vindication. They were desirous that the responsibility should be placed where it properly belongs. The President, by a course of duplicity, and by overruling the counsels of the ablest military chiefs, had caused the disgraceful state of things which had occurred at Fort Sumter. They desired to force the Executive to call Congress together at an earlier day than he had named, that his imbecile policy might be overruled, and in hope that true statesmanship might be enabled to assume the direction of public affairs, but in the condition of distress which the country is plunged, with an oppressive tariff paralyzing commerce, and all the industrial classes are on the verge of ruin, they were not willing to vote a $3,000 000 tax on the people, especially when the effect of the action would be to admit to the world that the Government was unable to maintain its own integrity, and its preservation had become a necessity to separate State action.

Mr. HUTCHINS (Dem.) attacked the Republican Party as the authors of all the troubles through their pernicious doctrines, but declared his intention to vote for the bill. His policy was, if the Southern States cannot live peaceful with us, let them go in a peaceful and constitutional manner; but as the majesty of the United States has now to be vindicated, he would stand by the General Government. [Applause from the galleries.]

Mr. MCDERMOTT, (Dem.,) also declared for the bill. It was not for him now to say if the National Administration was right or wrong, but the blood-stained soil of Westchester could only vote to sustain the Government.

Mr. TOWNSEND, (Dem.,) in declaring his support for the bill, said nothing but extreme exigency of the case would induce him to vote for it. He hated and abhorred the Republican sectional doctrines that had plunged the nation into civil war, but deemed it patriotic now to stand by the Government.

Mr. FULTON (Dem.) declared in support of the bill. He should consider himself recreant to his constituency, without distinction of party, if he failed to vote for the bill—should he return to old Saratoga with his vote recorded against the bill.

Mr. BERGEN, (Dem.,) recognized no party on this question. He loved his country, its glories in the past, and the looked-for new glories in the future.

Mr. DARCY, (Dem.,) declared in support of the bill. Democracy had stood firmly by the South in support of her Constitutional rights, and had been nearly cheated and left in a powerless minority at the very moment when they most needed support.

Messrs. SAXE and PROVOST, (Dems.,) both declared for the bill.

The motion was lost to strike out the enacting clause by an emphatic vote.

The bill was then read through, and a vote taken on its final passage.

When the name of Mr. LONG, (Dem.,) was called, he declared his willingness to vote $10,000,000 and 100,000 men.

Mr. KENYON, (Dem.,) wanted to know, before he voted, whether the volunteers would shoot up North or down South, and which way they ought to shoot?

The vote was then announced, as follows: Ayes, 102; Nays, 6.

The negative vote was cast by COZANS, HARDY, KENDY, VARIAN, WALSH, YOUNG—all Democrats.

The Democrats absent were Messrs. Callahan, Ellingwood, Johnson, Jones, Kernan, Knapp, Lansing and Odell.

The Democrats voting "Aye," were Messrs. Arcularius, Barnes, Bedel, Bergen, Buckbee, Darcy, Fulton, Hutchins, Kenyon, Long, McDermott, Nesbit, Provost, Saxe, Taber, Townsend, Webster, Wheeler and Woodruff.

In announcing the vote a scene of much excitement ensued, and one probably never before witnessed. Loud applause from the galleries and lobbies, which were densely packed with men, and which interrupted the progress of business for several minutes, and defied all calls to order. At the close three rounds of cheers were given, and then the excited crowd, apparently satisfied, left in an orderly manner, and the chamber was restored to its accustomed decorum.

Before the call passed, the following amendment was submitted for the second section:

"The officers of such organization of Volunteers shall be elected and appointed in the manner prescribed by section 2 of article 11 of the Constitution of the State, and commissioned by the Governor, and he is hereby authorized and empowered to prescribe such rules and regulations as he may deem proper to carry out the provisions of such article of the Constitution relative to election and appointment: Provided, however, that when any vacancy shall occur among such volunteers while they are absent from the State, the Governor is hereby authorized and empowered to appoint and to commission the requisite officers to fill such vacancies."

The following is the section of the Constitution alluded to:

"Militia officers shall be chosen or appointed as follows: Captains, Subalterns and Non Commissioned Officers shall be chosen by the written votes of the members of their respective companies. Field-Officers of regiments and separate battalions, by the written votes of the Commissioned Officers of the respective regiments and separate battalions. Brigadier-Generals and Brigade Inspectors, by the Field-Officers of their respective brigades. Major Generals, Brigadier Generals and commanding officers of regiments or separate battalions, shall appoint their Staff officers to their respective divisions, brigades, regiments or separate battalions."

The bill was at once sent to the Senate.

The third reading bills were then resumed in the usual quiet manner. Among those passed were in aid of the Juvenile Asylum.

To require the Inspectors of elections to take affidavits if required by the Registry law.

Recess till 7 o'clock.

House met at 7 o'clock, but did no business of any importance.

Several attempts were made to get up a resolution for the final adjournment, but all without success.

Resolutions were introduced to adjourn *sine die* to-morrow and Wednesday, at different hours, and one to adjourn July 1, but all laid over.

After considerable filibustering, the House adjourned, and went to swell the crowd in the Senate.

WAR EXCITEMENT IN THE CITY.

RECEPTION OF THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION

Enthusiasm of the People in Favor of the Government—Major Anderson—Threatened Demonstration About the Herald Office.

With a view to test as fully as possible the state of public sentiment in the City, our reporters yesterday visited the various places where merchants, business men and politicians respectively congregate, to hear their remarks touching the all-engrossing subject of the hour. The experience of yesterday demonstrates beyond all possible cavil the existense of an overwhelming feeling of attachment and devotion to the Union, the Constitution and the laws, and that, too, among all classes of the community. So general has this expression of opinion become, that all opposing sentiments are hushed to silence in the presence of the rising, swelling enthusiasm of the whole people to sustain the Government of the United States, in this its hour of trial, against all enemies, from whatever quarter they may come. The proclamation of the President, calling for 75,000 militia, was hailed with acclamation; the calm dignity of its language, and its resolute and business like tone, excited expressions of admiration, and people were heard to say that not only 75,000, but 200,000 men would respond to the call of their country, whenever the President should require them.

At the Merchants' Exchange, the Corn Exchange, and in the new Produce Exchange, little business was transacted, the time being mainly occupied in discussing the passing events. Merchants who, only two or three days ago, made no concealment of their leanings toward the South, frankly confessed their conversion when the attack upon Major ANDERSON commenced, and there was on every hand the most patriotic determination expressed to stand by the President in his efforts to preserve the Union and execute the laws in all the States. Among others the war feeling was quite rampant, and it was insisted that a vigorous policy was the only safe and wise one for the President and Cabinet to adopt in the present juncture. They were ready to a man to stand by Mr. LINCOLN as the Executive officer of the Government.

The generous response of Pennsylvania to the demand of the President, the prompt action of our own Legislature, and the prospect of the immediate appropriation of three millions of dollars to arm the State, were favorably received and commented on.

The attack on Major ANDERSON in one of the New-York morning papers, was denounced as premature and extremely unjust towards that officer, in the absence of any official or even reliable account of the engagement. Few were inclined to adopt the unfavorable theory promulgated upon a one-sided and prejudiced view of the case, while the great majority highly applauded him for his heroic conduct under the trying circumstances.

By way of response to the appeal of the President, quite a large part of the shipping in the harbor displayed all their flags. The ships of the Black Ball line, Capt. MARSHALL, those of DUNHAM & DIMON, GRINNELL, MINTURN & Co., A. A. LOW & BROTHER, H. T. COLEMAN & Co.'s California line, E. E. MORGAN'S London line, and nearly all the principal lines of coasters made a similar display.

One old gentleman, who had not been seen on 'Change for some time past, owing to the feeble state of his health and partial retirement from business, made his appearance there yesterday. Engaging in conversation with some of his acquaintances, he referred to the condition of the country in terms expressive of deep and earnest feeling. "My father," said the venerable merchant, "shed his blood in the War of 1812 in defence of that flag; my grandfather fought beneath it in the Revolution; and though old and almost worn out myself, there is still vitality enough in me, and determination sufficient to enable me to prove myself worthy of such an ancestry in vindication of the honor, and in support of the integrity of my country."

The position of the naturalized citizens of the country is attracting unusual attention, especially from the journals in the interest of the conspirators of the South. From the fact that vast numbers of them have heretofore sided with the Democratic Party, and that that party has been the strongest advocate of Southern policy, many of the leading rebel orators and politicians have been led to conclude that they could calculate upon the practical sympathy of that portion of our citizens who are of foreign birth, and this idea has eventually appeared full-blown in the form of a dispatch from Montgomery, to the effect that the rebel chief had received an offer of ten regiments of what they call *the Irish* in the Free States, to fight against the United States, and in our own City in the shape of a rumor that the services of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, commanded by Col. CORCORAN, had been tendered to the Southern Confederacy. It is only necessary to expose the fallacy of this belief, by stating, which we do in the most authoritative manner that the rumor relative to the action of the Regiment in question, has been received by its members, almost to a man, as a gross and wanton insult, and a direct impeachment of their honesty. They recognize no authority but that of their superior officers, under the laws of the State and of the United States; and owe allegiance only to the Constitution, under which they were naturalized.

PROCLAMATION BY MAYOR WOOD.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, New-York, April 15, 1861.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

As Chief Magistrate, representing the whole people, I feel compelled at this crisis to call upon them to avoid excitements and turbulence. Whatever may be or may have been individual positions or opinions on questions of public policy, let us remember that our country now trembles upon the brink of a precipice, and that it requires a patriotic and honest effort to prevent its final destruction. Let us ignore the past, rising superior to partisan considerations, and rally to the restoration of the Constitution and the Union as they existed in the days and in the spirit of our fathers. Whether this is to be accomplished by fratricidal warfare or by concession, conciliation and sacrifice men may differ, but all will admit that here at least harmony and peace should prevail. Thus may we, under the guidance of Divine Providence, set an example of peace and good will throughout our extended country. In this spirit, and with this view, I call upon the people of New-York, irrespective of all other considerations or prejudices, to unite in obedience to the laws, in support of the public peace, in the preservation of order and in the protection of property. FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

A UNION VISIT TO THE HERALD OFFICE.

Throughout the day, although it was quite rainy, an excited crowd filled the sidewalk in front of the *Herald* office, on Fulton and Nassau streets, and gazing up at the windows, hooted and indulged in various expressions of dislike to that establishment.

The American flag being displayed from all the principal newspaper offices, the absence of it at the *Herald* office seemed to excite the public indignation, and the populace indulged in loud threats that, if such course was persisted in, they would mob the establishment. It was understood that precautionary measures were adopted by the Police authorities in view of these threats. During the afternoon the *Sun* establishment displayed a neat flag over its bulletin, which was received with shouts of applause. A Committee of gentlemen called on the proprietor of the *Herald* during the forenoon, and, it is said, suggested that, if he wished to save his "institution" from attack, he must display the Stars and Stripes.

About 4½ o'clock an American ensign was slowly dropped out of an upper window, where for several minutes it hung against the building. Commingled groans and cheers greeted their tardy compliance with the wishes of the people. Soon afterwards a lad was seen running with great haste towards the office with another flag attached to a staff, and this was soon displayed from a window of the second story. It having been rumored in the crowd that a sudden conversion had taken place in the office, and taking these as signs of the change, the multitude gradually dispersed, no doubt to the great relief of the establishment.

Some 25 000 of a new lithographic plan of Charleston Harbor and the fortifications, by Messrs. LANG & LAING, were sold yesterday.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

SENTIMENT OF THE CITY SOLDIERY.

The same unanimity which is everywhere manifested on the question of sustaining the Union and the honor of its flag, prevails among the City military. Our reporter last evening visited the headquarters of various corps and found them alive with martial spirit. At the Seventh Regiment Armory, the men assembled in great numbers. The Fourth Company was drilling, and during the evening, Col. LEFFERTS, addressing its members, said that it was deemed best to keep a guard at the Armory hereafter, and called on all of that company who were willing to do guard duty that night to come forward. The whole company responded to the call, except four men, who, it was stated, would have volunteered had they not understood that they could not be allowed to go home to inform their families before entering on the duty. There was great applause. The Colonel then informed the Company that but twenty men would be required, and the Captain was directed to select them. Col. LEFFERTS and Quartermaster WINCHESTER subsequently addressed the members of the Second Company, expressing their determination to stand by the Stars and Stripes, and their belief that the whole regiment would be ready as soon as called on to march to the support of the Government. They were loudly cheered, and when Col. LEFFERTS proposed three cheers for the Stars and Stripes, there was a storm of enthusiasm.

It was rumored yesterday that the National Guard was to be ordered to Washington to-day, but the Commandant has received no orders to that effect.

Company H of the Sixth Regiment, mostly composed of Germans, was drilling last night at Centre Market, and Capt. SWARTZ called on all who were ready to fight for the Union to say so. The response was a deafening and unanimous shout of "Aye!" The company loudly cheered the flag of our country.

NATIONAL ZOUAVES.

The National Zouaves, a volunteer *corps* recently formed, held a spirited meeting at the Mercer House last evening, and directed Capt. W. W. MCCHESNEY, the commandant, to tender the services of the organization to Gov. MORGAN. Capt. MORGAN, of the Brooklyn Zouaves, and others, addressed the company, and the meeting adjourned with cheers for the Union, Gen. SCOTT, Major ANDERSON and others.

ANOTHER VOLUNTEER REGIMENT.

A volunteer movement of the First Division, in response to the Governor's call for troops, has been commenced under the direction of Ex-Adjt. ALLEN, late of the Seventh and Seventy-first Regiments, with the aid of the Major-General and officers of the Division at large. The following is the notice:

The Governor of this State having issued a proclamation for the enlistment and enrolment of troops to support, maintain and defend the Constitution and laws of the Federal Government, an office for that purpose will be opened at the Arsenal, corner of White and Elm streets, in the City of New-York.

It is proposed to raise a regiment of 1 000 men—the same to be under the rules and regulations of the United States Army in every particular. Office hours 10 A. M. to 7 P. M. W. H. ALLEN.

NEW-YORK, April 16, 1861.

BROOKLYN UNION VOLUNTEERS.

A Regiment of Union Volunteers is forming in Brooklyn, to be composed exclusively of residents of Long Island.

VOLUNTEERING AT GREEN POINT.

A Company is forming under the direction of Capt. HUDSON, at No. 14 National avenue, Green Point, to constitute one of the Companies of Union Guards. A considerable number have already been enrolled, and the Company will be made up in two or three days.

ANOTHER ZOUAVE REGIMENT.

The New-York Zouaves intend forming a Zouave Regiment for the purpose of offering their services to the Federal Government to put down rebellion in the Southern States. All those desirous of joining can do so, by applying at their Armory, corner Fourth and Thompson streets, every day and evening.

FEELING THROUGH THE COUNTRY.

MEN AND MEANS FREELY OFFERED.

SECESSION NEWSPAPER MOBBED IN PHILADELPHIA

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, April 15.

An excited crowd assembled this morning before the printing-office on the corner of Fourth and Chestnut streets, where the *Palmetto Flag*, a small advertising sheet, is published, and threatened to demolish it. The proprietor displayed the American Flag and threw the objectionable papers from the window, also the *Stars and Stripes*, another paper printed at the same office, restoring the crowd to good humor. The Police were present.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, April 15—12 M.

There is still much excitement about the *Palmetto Flag* office. The whole square is blocked up with people. The Mayor and Police have possession of the building. A large American flag is suspended across the street. Some damage has been done to the interior of the office by the mob. It would have been entirely torn out but for the interference of the Mayor.

Mayor HENRY made a speech to the crowd. A dangerous mob feeling existed.

The *Bulletin* announces that the Secretary of the Charleston Secession Convention, who moved the secession ordinance, is now in the city, at the house of a relative in the Tenth Ward.

The crowd has moved down to the *Argus* office in Third-street, opposite the dock, ordering that the flag should be displayed. The police are protecting it.

THE PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA,

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, April 15.

By present appearances the military quota from Pennsylvania will soon be made, and there will be many to spare.

The Second Regiment, Washington Brigade, of this City, composed of Germans, is already full. The First Regiment, Brigadier-General SMALL, is nearly completed. Companies are forming in almost every Ward.

It is understood the National Guard has tendered its services.

IN MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, Monday, April 15—P. M.

A requisition was received by the Governor this forenoon for 2,000 troops, to report in Washington for duty forthwith. In accordance with this a council was held and the Third, Fourth, Sixth and Eighth Regiments of Infantry were ordered to assemble on the Common here to-morrow for the purpose of drafting the number required. The most intense excitement exists among the military men, and many who have served as officers in the Mexican war are particularly anxious to get power to raise companies or enlist in the ranks of those companies who are ordered on service.

Gen. B. F. BUTLER, an ardent supporter of BRECKINRIDGE during the election, has tendered his services, with his entire brigade.

IN OHIO.

CINCINNATI, Monday, April 15.

The news of the surrender of Fort Sumter created a profound sensation in this city.

The newspaper offices last night were besieged by thousands eager to hear the news.

The military spirit of the city is thoroughly aroused. The Stars and Stripes wave from every point. The people to a man will sustain the Administration.

A home guard will be immediately organized for the protection of the city.

IN INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Monday, April 15.

Gov. MORTON is in possession of information from all parts of the State, indicating that volunteer companies are being formed everywhere, and that thirty thousand men can be relied on to respond to any call for their services in defending the national flag.

IN MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, April 15.

The Union feeling here is strong this morning. The Minute Men organization, of 2,500 strong, who have been drilling ever since the Presidential election as a military organization, threw out the Stars and Stripes this morning from their head-quarters, with the motto, "The Union and the Constitution."

IN KENTUCKY.

MONTGOMERY, Monday, April 15.

Secretary TOOMBS has received a dispatch from Senator BRECKINRIDGE and Gov. MAGOFFIN, saying that Kentucky is greatly excited, and sympathizes entirely with South Carolina; and that 7,000 men of the Border States are under arms, to move at a moment's notice upon the order of the War Department at Montgomery.

IN VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, Va., Monday, April 15.

The President's proclamation is received with general execration. The public mind is fearfully excited. The Secessionists declare that nothing is more favorable to their cause, and that military men would sooner die than respond to such a call.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Monday, April 15.

The publication of President LINCOLN'S proclamation has greatly increased the secession feeling. Business of all kinds is completely suspended. Merchants are engaged in discussing the probability of a prolonged sanguinary civil war. The impression is that the Virginia Convention will instantaneously pass the ordinance of secession or call a Border State Convention.

IN NORTH CAROLINA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Monday, April 15.

The proclamation is received with perfect contempt and indignation. The Union men openly denounce the Administration. The greatest possible unanimity prevails. There were great rejoicings here Saturday on the reception of the news of the reduction of Fort Sumter.

Gov. SPRAGUE has called a special session of the Legislature, to meet on Wednesday.

KENTUCKY REFUSES TROOPS.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, April 15.

The *Courier* of to-morrow publishes the following reply to the Secretary of War:

"Your dispatch is received. In answer, I say emphatically Kentucky will furnish no troops for the wicked purpose of subduing her sister Southern States." (Signed,) B. MAGOFFIN, Governor of Kentucky.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Fulton—A New Governor-General for India—Preparations of Austria for Immediate War—Garibaldi about to Take the Field.

The United States Mail steamship *Fulton*, J. A. WOTTON, Esq., Commander, from Havre and Southampton April 3, arrived here yesterday morning.

Her advices are three days later than those by the *Persia*.

The *Fulton* brings $41,616 50, consigned as follows:

R. L. Maitland	$1 200	Wm. Tyson	$11,781
W. W. De Forest	5 200	—— Wheelwright	2,614
Henry M Weed	1 000	J. V. Freeman & Co.	2,500
L. Von Hoffman & Co.	17 920		
Total			$41,616

The *Niagara* arrived at Queenstown on Tuesday evening, April 2.

The *America* arrived at Queenstown April 2.

The London journals are mostly filled with accounts of Easter amusements.

An exchange of notes has taken place between the Marquis D'AZEGLIO and Lord JOHN RUSSELL, from which it appears that King VICTOR EMANUEL will hereafter be recognized as King of Italy at the British Court.

The Austrian Government has formally protested against VICTOR EMANUEL'S taking the title of King of Italy, and the heads of the Houses of Modena, Tuscany and Parma have imitated its example.

Lord ELGIN was to reach Vienna on Saturday, and to proceed on Monday, April 1, to Paris.

The Duke of Newcastle has been appointed Governor-General of India, as successor to Earl CANNING.

The long projected Volunteer review and sham fight came off on Easter Monday.

A telegram from Berne asserts that GARIBALDI has addressed an order to his officers residing in Switzerland, calling on them to be ready to assemble at his summons within a fortnight.

GARIBALDI left Caprera on the evening of the 31st ult., and proceeded to Turin.

He had a conference with the King at noon, on the 2d, the result of which is not yet known.

The present state of trade in France has been well described in the following words: "Although nothing has occurred within the last eight days to aggravate the existing difficulties, nevertheless the vague and wide-spread uneasiness which paralyses affairs continues to make deplorable progress."

It was expected that the reduction of the rate of discount to five per cent. would have given a stimulus to commercial enterprise, but such is not the case; such might have been the case had the public not been so seriously alarmed at the political situation of Austria and of Italy.

Accounts from the manufacturing districts of France state that the manufacturers still limit their productions to the daily wants of their customers.

The *Journal des Debats* announces that the question of the period at which the treaty of commerce between Great Britain and France is to be fully carried out has at length been decided. The period fixed by the French Government is the 1st of October next.

The Paris Flour market was remarkably dull, last week. The fine weather continues, and that circumstance, combined with the religious solemnities of last week, rendered sales excessively difficult in the Paris Corn market. Farmers were principally engaged in completing their Spring sowing. Complaints are heard in various districts of the thinness of the growing wheat.

The appearance of the growing wheat in the South of France is most satisfactory.

The Paris Wine market still remains inanimate.

Gen. ALLOA has arrived in Paris, and is the bearer of a petition to Prince MURAT, signed by 750,000 persons, 80,000 of whom are inhabitants of Naples.

The Emperor of Austria has ordered that all the soldiers belonging to the effective reserve, whose term of service expires at the end of June, may at once go on furlough.

The German members of the Austrian Cabinet tendered their resignations, but subsequently withdrew them.

A dispatch from Vienna, of April 1, says: The news of a landing of Garibaldians at Spezzia is a mere invention.

The insurgents in the Herzegovina have been repulsed by the Turkish troops.

A telegram from Pesth of April 1, says: "The opening of the Diet will most probably take place on Saturday next. Count APPONYI, Judex Curiæ of Hungary, will return to Vienna on April 2."

The Emperor of Austria has rejected the democratic programme of the Hungarian leaders, who demanded the absolute separation of the administration of Hungary from that of Austria.

The movements of the Austrian army in Istria continue. Urgent orders have been given for the construction of additional works to the fortifications of Pola.

The official *Gazette* announces that a conspiracy has been discovered in Modena and the Romagna, in which some disbanded volunteers from the army of Southern Italy are implicated. The object of the conspiracy was to engage in a conflict with the Austrians.

The Government of the King has taken precautionary measures.

The concessions granted by the Emperor have not satisfied the people.

The wearing of mourning has become more general, and a much greater number of people appear in the national costume. The journals advocate the necessity for moderation.

The concentration of military continues. Unarmed citizens, doing duty as constables, patrol the streets.

The twenty-four delegates are again acting as a Provincial Municipality.

Another dispatch says: Count ZAMOYSKI, on the occasion of his being received at an audience by Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, addressed him in a speech, of which the following is a summary:

"The country," said ZAMOYSKY, "will accept the reforms with gratitude, but at the present moment these are but nominal. The country now depends upon their being carried into execution."

Prince GORTSCHAKOFF replied:

"It was not incumbent upon the Emperor to concede anything, but in granting reforms His Majesty does so freely and loyally."

M. WIELOPOLSKI, in a speech delivered by him at the Medical Academy, said that the Academy might consider itself as one of the Faculties of the future University of Warsaw."

An Imperial rescript has been published, which explains the nature of the concessions recently granted.

Prince GORTSCHAKOFF has been appointed President of the Council of State.

A proclamation of the Governor of Warsaw impresses upon the inhabitants the necessity for peace and order.

Riots took place on Sunday, March 31, at Kalisch, in Russian Poland.

Three Kabyle Chiefs, of the Province of Riff, in Morocco, have revolted and refused to pay the taxes.

It was announced at Madrid that risings had taken place in several parts of Portugal, under the pretext of the taxes being unequally distributed."

The Madrid semi-official *Correspondencia* has the following: "A piece of news which would be of some gravity if confirmed, has reached us from Mexico. M. DE SALIGNY, French Ambassador in that country, had not recognized JUAREZ'S Government, and had threatened to demand his passports if it should not revoke a decree declaring that it can dispose of the property of the Spanish Sisters of Charity, who, since the departure of the Spanish Minister, had been under French protection. It was said that in the event of JUAREZ refusing to do what was required by M. DE SALIGNY, the latter was disposed to take the Sisters of Charity with him on board a French vessel of war at Sacrificios; also that he was resolved to bombard Vera Cruz if he did not obtain satisfaction."

COURT OF APPEALS.

Fourth Week—Monday's Minutes.

Before a full Bench—Comstock, C. J.

No. 41.—*H